ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,266—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 4. 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler...	8th June
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	3rd Aug
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J.L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich...	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.
S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 7th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban).
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,
67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.
PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.
IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.
INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.
LOANS on personal security negotiated.
Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel, Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	25	10
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.
SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.
COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.
Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.
THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.
REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,
they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CATHEDRAL—BOMBAY.

ORGAN REITCAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901, AT 6-30 P. M.

1. Prelude and Fugue in D Minor .....Bach
2. "Adagio" from Quatuor 3. ..... Beethoven

Messrs. H. ASTELL, V. BAYLEY, F. N. HILL and E. FAULKNER.

3. Elegie ..... Dubois
3. Meditation ..... Renklauf
4. Cavatina ..... Bohn

Mr. HENRY ASTELL.

5. Second Sonata for the Organ .....Mendelssohn
   (1) Grave
   (2) Adagio
   (3) Allegro Maestoso e vivace
   (4) Fuga

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd June, 1901.

OLD WELLINGTONIANS.

IT is PROPOSED to have an O. W. DINNER at POONA on TUESDAY, 18th June, 1901. Will any O. W.'s, who are able to attend, kindly communicate as early as possible, with

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. W. L. BAYLY,
Assist. Adjt. Genl., Poona District.
Poona.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER. GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honorable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 3. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A GRAND SQUARE PIANO by Schiedmayer and Soehne, the property of F. S. Punnett, Esq. Price Rs. 450. On view at MARCKS & Co's, Bombay.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOOSEY & Co's BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Large SALE at SORABJI COWASJI'S Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 5th. Instruments on view.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.—NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. Thomas' valuable Furniture, Piano, Ice Box, Iron Safe, Canaries, etc., at Landsdowne House, Apollo Bunder, to be SOLD on 6th Instant.

RE. 1 PER DOZEN.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE, made from pure Limes, a cooling and pleasant drink, specially suited for the Hot weather.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! UMBRELLAS!!! Superior English make for Ladies and Gents, useful alike in Sun or Rain, from Rs. 1-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable, A piece 7 yards by 54 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

SCOTT'S PNEUMATIC FOOTBALLS, Rs. 12-8, Muscle Developers, Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, Unbreakable Composition Cricket Balls, Re. 1, All cane practice Bats Rs. 7-8.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

KINORA is the simplest machine showing animated pictures at the low cost of Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 99 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 29, Medows Street.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 29 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural Tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "creation" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Copy and workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NASIK SANITARIUM.

DONATIONS are earnestly solicited for (a) The ENDOWMENT FUND, (b) The BUILDING FUND, and (c) For GENERAL WORKING EXPENSES. The COTTAGES are now all FULL and many applicants have been disappointed in consequence.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.
PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.

For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

Concerning Girls, Apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO
FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE
SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER
VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANROLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	
&c. &c.,	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c	&c. &c.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1901.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 1s 4½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Consumers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, any thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, &c., Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s. 4½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON." impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 BOUVERIE COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
(LIMITED)
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For CONSTIPATION.

Professor D. LAMBL, of Warsaw, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes—

"Hunyadi János Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general aperient, has proved specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, venous obstruction and congestion, hæmorrhoids and obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

JOHN BEGG'S
ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem: employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., large size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, save to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,,
Quarterly	,, 15	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 3-8
Third do.	,, 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4
Third do	,, 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thatping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHOR LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 3.

EXCHANGE.

The market is entirely unchanged with only a small business passing at current rates. We quote:

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
„ Francs	109 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
„ Shanghai	198 1-2
„ Japan	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market has remained unchanged at 95 1-16 with business passing at this rate for the settlement of 1st July. Cash is quoted 94 15-16.

SHARES.

This market is quiet but steady. Petit's have advanced to 1702 1-2.

FREIGHT.

This market is firmer. Business has been done at 14s. 6d. Antwerp and Dunkirk and at 15s. Genoa for June. Also at 14s. for Havre, Dunkirk and Hull and 14s. 6d. Hamburg for July. Another steamer is fixed for June loading but terms have not transpired.

SEEDS.

There is a firmer feeling and a very good demand for ready shipment.

LINSEED.—With a good demand the market opened at 9-8 and has advanced to 9-9.

RAPESEED.—A fairly large business in reported and the market closes firm.

	Rs.
Brown Cawnpore	6-3
Yellow Cawnpore	7-3
Yellow Guzarat	8 0

POPPYSEED.—A fair demand and firmer tone Rs. 8-4

CASTORSEED steady at Rs. 32-12.

COTTON.

As shippers have completed their May shipments they are now out of the market. The local Mills are buying steadily from day to day but Japan shippers have again withdrawn. The market closes quiet with no practical change in prices. The green is being rapidly cleared of cotton which is going into godowns.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 1st June, 1901.

Cotton	7,875 bales.
Wheat	1,433 cwts.
Linseed	9,795 „
Rapeseed	23,389 „
Gingellyseed	3,151 „
Poppyseed	5,404 „
Groundnuts	79 „
Castorseed	4,330 „
Rice	885 „
Myrabolams	2,696 „

Imports of Treasure into Bombay from London ex steamer "Persia" on 1st June.

	Rs.
Silver bullion	10,94,520
Gold bullion	nil.
Gold coins	nil.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 1st June, 1901 as compared with the statement of the 25th May:—

LIABILITIES	May 25. Rs.	June 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,50,853	46,97,500
Public Deposits at Branches	80,54,420	69,52,275
Other Deposits	4,36,10,262	4,60,77,613
Post Bills	23,693	19,983
Creditsundrawn	14,18,545	16,98,092
	Rs... 7,55,47,753	7,64,47,463
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	84,52,902	86,52,615
Other authorised Securities	4,56,811	5,12,225
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,13,743	76,44,636
Loans do. do. do.	1,80,07,728	2,43,15,535
Bills discounted and purchased	2,24,79,841	2,23,76,953
Dead Stock	3,75,673	3,73,673
Stamps and Stationery	20,131	26,104
Balance with other Banks	6,19,432	4,16,388
Cash	1,69,37,687	1,57,89,364
	Rs. 7,55,47,753	7,64,47,463

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OUR Liverpool market review of 16th instant runs as under:—Since our last report prices show a slight advance, the market is in a most vacillating tempe No sooner do prices make a start in an upward direction than they fall back again, which is very unsettling to business in general. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" and no wonder bulls feel listless and dispirited at the constant frustration of their hopes. Many who have not sold out altogether, have sold temporary hedges against their longs, so that we do not think the long interest is represented by any very large figure. On the other hand the short interest must be pretty considerable, as the bears rendered more fearless by each new success continue to sell freely in order to help the decline. This state of affairs naturally exercises a deleterious effect on the business in Manchester. Spinners and manufacturers will not accommodate themselves to the fluctuations when the market takes a downward course. The consequence is that a great deal of business, which would be put through under more propitious conditions, at present hangs fire. Moreover the quietness of the Eastern markets acts as a damper. The small spot sales in Liverpool speak eloquently of the stagnation in Lancashire. Continental trade also continues very slack. France being the last to be drawn into felow suffering with the other countries. A valued correspondent in Normandy writes to us:—Business is getting very difficult, cretonne weavers are stopping partially; coloured print manufacturers are still doing well, also those working for export, but there are no fresh orders. Spinners are still under contract for two or three months, but they see no possibility of new business. The syndicate has decided to shut down as soon as there are unsold stocks of yarn. From the Vosges we learn that work is to be suspended on Saturdays. "As regards the American dry goods trade, it is remarkable that whereas retailers are reported to be doing very well, the wholesale trade is far from being in a flourishing condition. Notwithstanding this general dullness, the world's weekly consumption is unalterably at respectable figure. Ellison, in his monthly circular issued last Tuesday, states that stocks at the Mills are much smaller than they were a year ago, and that he expects active buying shortly, especially as at present prices "short time" is out of question. But is Ellison right? Many people doubt it. Again it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the cotton still in the interior is of low class and unfavourable on the present contract, and that the next crop has made a poor start. During the last few days crop accounts have been somewhat more favourable. Rains have fallen in many sections where needed, and on the whole the outlook is brighter. With regard to the new crop positions, we hope to be able to form a better opinion in a few days. As to the future, neither bulls nor bears know what to think; no body has a settled policy; we must wait for more light before we dare speak with conviction. The weather is the greatest factor in the situation at present. Double options:—July-August, 18 points; August-September, 22 points; September-October, 26 points; October-November, 30 points.

WAITERS AND WINE "PERKS."

WHAT COMES OF UNFINISHED BOTTLES.

THE question of unfinished bottles of wine has been agitating the "Express." A gentleman staying at "one of the largest railway terminus hotels in London," ordered a bottle of wine at luncheon, consumed a third of it, and at dinner asked for the remainder. He was told that it could not be produced as all wine left on the table was the waiter's perquisite. Finding that the authorities supported the waiter, he issued a summons. They then paid his claim and costs into court. He makes the case public because, in these days of excessive tips, he thinks the grasping waiter ought to have his claws clipped. The manager of the hotel, seen by a respresentive of the *Express*, gives this version of the story: The visitor ordered a half-crown bottle of wine, and consumed half of it. He did not ask that the remainder should be kept for him, and, as the wine is the cheapest on the list, the waiter did not suppose he wanted it. Had he asked for it the wine would have been kept. Had it been an expensive wine the waiter would have kept it for him, whether the request had been made or not. The hotel settled the matter, not because they felt in the wrong, but because they did not care to fight such a case. "It is very seldom," says the manager, "that we are asked to keep the remains of a bottle. It is very seldom, indeed, that any wine is left." As to left wines being the waiter's perquisite, customs differ. In some places the waiter may have it with the head waiter's permission; in others he is fined or dismissed when caught in the act. "Every day," says the proprietor of a West End restaurant, "it is the butler's duty to empty the used wine-bottles down the sink. Use it for cooking? Never. Our kitchen wine bill is a heavy item." "And how do you make sure that the wine goes into the pudding and not into the cook?" "Drop a pinch of salt in it."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 0-43a. Low water, 5-39m., 6-42a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament
City Improvement Trust at 4 p.m.

FOLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p.m.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Gowri Jan, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Foras road, has reported to the Police that on opening her cupboard on the 30th ultimo, she found ornaments to the value of Rs. 504 missing. She suspects a servant of hers, who was lately in her employment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe and Egypt consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s s "Indus" will be made up at the Bombay General Post office for despatch to destination at 10 A. M., on Thursday the 6th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

IMPORTING BHANG.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a Hindu broker, named Ganesh Motalal, was charged with importing 6 1-2 tolas of bhang without a license. The accused arrived at the Grant Road Station from Jeypoor yesterday morning, when the bhang in question was found. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

JAMNADAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The monthly return of out door patients treated at the Sheth Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Parbadar, for the month of May 1901 is as follows:—Total Hindu patients, males 1,575, females 971, children 11,77. Musalman patients—males 275, females 175, children 341. Parsee patients, males 8, females nil, children 27. The average daily attendance was 146. Last year 154.

STEALING A BICYCLE.—Khandu Bhivaji, an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 50, it was the property of one Hari Shah, who missed it nine months ago. Last Saturday the complainant saw a coolie with his bicycle. The coolie was taken to a Police sepoy. The former gave certain information whereupon the accused was arrested. The accused had pleaded guilty to the charge.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Rajkote correspondent writing on 23rd May says:—The Political Agent, Colonel Kennedy, has removed his camp from Veraval to Porebunder and will probably return to Rajkote sometime early next week.—No trace has yet been found of the Mianas who committed a serious dacoity in a Bhayati village of the Dhrole State—Nana Itala. Three of the dacoits were wounded as also one of the Girasias who had made a very strong resistance with the result that the budmashes had to bolt.—It is said that Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Narayan Laud Dewan, Pallitana State, reverts to his post of the State Manager, Rajkot, in July next.—The minor Jam Saheb of Nawanagar probably proceeds on a voyage to Europe very shortly in company with Lieutenant Hancock.

A EUROPEAN LAD IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, had before him one Patrick Kelly, a European lad, aged 14, on a charge of wantonly discharging a firearm near a public thoroughfare, the accused lived with his father, who is employed at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, on the premises of the Asylum. On Saturday night, the accused took his brother's rifle and shot a cat, sitting in the Asylum. The cat which belonged to a ward-boy of the institution, died immediately. The ward-boy informed the Police of the occurrence, and the accused was charged with the offence. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that his pigeons, which numbered 20, had been killed by the cat, and in revenge he shot the cat dead. The magistrate discharged the accused with a caution.

A DRUNKARD'S FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Kamatipura Morgue, on the body of Rama Kooshaba, a Hindu labourer, aged 30. The deceased was living on the third storey of a house in D'Souza Street. He returned home yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in a very drunken state. At the time he was quite unable to control his movements properly and was staggering. He asked for food, which was supplied to him by his wife. Shortly after he went to the window of his room, and leaned out of it to vomit. In the meantime he lost his balance and fell into a sweeper's gully. He was found lying unconscious on his back, bleeding from his nose and mouth. He was removed to an hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	3	10
B Mandvi, Chuneria, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	6	31
C Market, Bhoiwada, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	7	4	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	11
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	4	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	17
Total	16	20	135
Total plague deaths to date	96,109	80,305	
Same date last year	29	20	153

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

THE statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday 31st May, run as follows:—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
29th May	Bombay, Laboratory Officers	1
	Punjab.	
30th May	Ludhiana, The Civil Surgeon	501
Total sent out during the week under report		502
Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above		3,53,237
Total sent out up to 31st December 1900		20,25,549
	Grand Total	23,80,288

CRICKET.

FIXTURES OF THE YOUNG HINDOO C. C. FOR THE YEAR.

16th June—Elphinstone C Club.
23rd June—Esplanade C Club.
7th July—Islam Gymkhana.
14th July—John Bright C Club.
21st July—Baronet C Club.
4th August—Parsee Victoria C Club.
11th August—Liberal C Club (Marine Lines).
8th Sept—Lord Northbrook C Club.
15th Sept—Hindoo Gymkhana.
22nd Sept—Liberal C Club (Esplanade).

THE Paris "Temps" publishes a despatch from Lokoja, which states that the Lenfant Mission, which is entrusted with the revictualling of the French Eastern Soudan, passed through that place on the 13th March. Everything was going on as well as could be wished, and the trial now made for the first time of the Upper Niger as a means of transit seems to give every prospect of success. The provisions brought by the mission were brought to the Forcados estuary by the French ship Consul. The 12,000 cases were put on board 20 barges and towed up to here by the Liberty. The cargo will be landed at Aremberg, Badgibo, the second French enclave on the Niger, whence it will be distributed in the different regions of the Soudan.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers through out the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

OILSEEDS

Final general memorandum on the oilseeds crop of the season 1900-01 reads:—

The conditions of the season were nowhere, except in the Panjab and Sind, entirely favourable to these crops. In the Panjab they were so unusually and exceptionally good that the area sown with rapeseed was abnormally large, and the yield quite three times greater than the average. In Sind the yield is about equal to the average; and it also approximates more or less to the average in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal. It should be noted, however, that the results given from the North-Western Provinces must on this occasion be accepted with great reserve, for the reporting agency was taken off for the purposes of the census. In Bombay the crop was bad, being but little more than half the average, but, so large has the crop been in the Panjab, that the total yield for the country as a whole exceeds the average by about a third. There should be a considerable trade during the year at Karachi in the export of rapeseed.

In all provinces the area sown with linseed was somewhat restricted, and the crop has not done well. In the North-Western Provinces, and in Bengal, about the end of the monsoon the rainfall was excessive and the winter rains were prolonged into February, with cloudy weather which injured the seed. The crop was therefore appreciably smaller than the average. In the Central Provinces the injury from rust following upon the prolonged duration of cloud in January and February was still more serious than in the North-Western Provinces, and the yield is not up to half the average. In Western India again the crop was practically a failure from drought. The general result for all the reporting provinces is a yield which is but little more than three-fourths of the average. What the yield actually is it would be hard to say. According to the reports it amounts to under 217,000 tons, but the defectiveness of the reports is apparent from the fact that while the average yield of the preceding five years is stated at a little under 285,000 tons, the exports from India in the same period averaged 318,000 tons annually. When allowance is made for the quantity retained for seed and for other purposes, there is a difference between the exports and the production which proves that the latter is so imperfectly stated as not to represent the facts even remotely. Some—perhaps most—of the defectiveness of the the estimates arises out of the absence of a reporting agency, as in Bengal and (on this occasion) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Another source of error lies in the non-inclusion of provinces and native states where the crops for which estimates are formed are grown on such a small scale that no effort is made to secure information touching them. Each such case is by itself of no importance, but in the aggregate their omission makes a sensible difference.

The prices of both linseed and rapeseed continue very high, though they have receded to some extent from the abnormal level which followed the failure of last year's crops. The figures below are the quotations about the middle of the present month and at the same period in the two preceding years:

Linseed

	Calcutta (per maund)	Bombay (per cwt)
1899	Rs. 4 3 —	6 — 6
1900	„ 7 2 —	10 2 —
1901	„ 6 8 6	9 15 —

Rapeseed

	Calcutta (per maund)	Bombay (per cwt)	Karachi (per candy)
1899	Rs. 3 13 6	5 12 —	31 8
1900	„ 5 7 —	8 2 —	43 8
1901	„ 5 5 —	7 9 —	37 —

The fluctuations in the trade in both seeds caused by failures of crops are strikingly evident in the figures of the exports to foreign countries given below:

	Linseed	Rapeseed
1893-94	212,259	3:5,954
1894-95	450,819	257,684
1895-96	281,429	112,490
1896-97	267,5 8	94,420
1897-98	234,170	177,993
1898-99	411,242	239,149
1899-900	564,655	170,449
1900-01	55,100	36,369

The reports from the provinces are summarised below:

In the Panjab the season was most favourable for the crop. The monsoon rains were abundant and the winter rains fell at opportune intervals, both for sowing and maturing. The area under the seed, which is at least 1,638,400 acres, is said to be quite three times as large as that of last year and more than double the average. The extension is due to the good and copious rainfall of the autumn and winter which made extensive sowings possible on unirrigated lands, these amounting to 83 per cent of the whole. The yield to the acre is also so heavy as to be estimated at a 20- anna crop, or 25 per cent above the normal. On this basis the total yield is estimated at 248,000 tons,

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall of the monsoon was abnormally heavy towards the end of the season and the winter rains were also excessive and prolonged. The moisture in the soil was ample at the sowing season and consequently the area sown was extended, the area under linseed amounting to about 448,000 acres, an increase of 25 per cent. over the area sown last year, but a decline from the average. The area under rapeseed is estimated at 94,000 acres, an increase of 23 per cent. on the area of last year and about equal to the recent average. But though the moisture permitted of the sowing of seed in a fairly large way, the excessive and prolonged continuance of the rain and cloudy weather generated fungoid diseases, and the crop was seriously affected by them in many districts, the yield in the localities affected being hardly more than half the normal crop, while the seed was discoloured.

The estimated yield of linseed is about 70,000 tons, and of rapeseed 21,000 tons.

In Bengal the monsoon rains were fitful and irregular, falling in abnormal quantity towards the end of the season, while the winter rain in January and February was also much in excess of the normal. On the whole, the season was unfavourable to the oilseed crops, which suffered from an excess of rain in many districts and from comparative drought in others. The area sown was below the average, and the yield is also estimated to be smaller.

In Assam the monsoon rains and the floods having disappeared early in autumn, a larger area was placed under mustard than last year, but it was much below the average. The crop suffered in most districts from the absence of rain during the period of growth, and it is expected that the yield will also be much below the average, though larger than that of last year.

In the Central Provinces the continuous rain during August and September interfered with the preparation of land, whilst the absence of the usual October showers was unfavourable to sowings in some districts. Germination was generally good and, except in Nagpur, prospects were favourable until the continued cloud and rain in January and February induced rust which caused great injury. The unfavourable conditions after January told more seriously upon linseed than upon wheat, especially in Nagpur and Chhattisgarh which are the principal linseed-growing tracts. The area sown is now reported to be 402,236 acres which, though largely exceeding the very restricted area of last year, is only about half the average. The yield is estimated at less than 21,000 tons, which is also far below the average.

In Bombay linseed is mostly grown in the Deccan and Karnatak, and in both tracts the crop suffered so greatly from the absence of moisture, owing to scanty rain, that it may be regarded as an almost complete failure. Rapeseed did better in Gujarat, but this crop is of much more importance in Sind, where the area sown was in excess of the average and a fair yield is expected.

In Berar the area under linseed is far below the average. After the severe year of famine, during which both foodstocks and credit were exhausted, the general inclination of the cultivators was to obtain as early a crop as possible, and larger areas were devoted to the autumn crops, notably jawar and cotton. The monsoon rainfall was in excess of average of the past five years, but the ground had been so thoroughly parched by the failure of the rains of 1899 that the moisture was rapidly absorbed and was inadequate for the successful growth of linseed. No rain fell after sowings had been completed, the rain of January came too late to be of any material benefit, and the yield was poor. It is estimated at about 5,400 tons, or one-fourth of a normal crop.

In the Nazam's Territory an extensive area, not materially smaller than the average, was placed under linseed, but the conditions of the season were unfavourable, as in Berar, and the yield is estimated at only about a third of the average.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE final report on the wheat crop of the Central Provinces season 1901:—

The annexed statement gives details of the area and outturn of this season's wheat crop in the prescribed form.

Character of the Season.—The continuous rain during August and September interfered with the proper preparation of land, whilst the absence of the usual October showers was unfavourable to sowings in some districts. Germination was generally good, and except in Nagpur, prospects were favourable until the continued cloudy weather and rainfall in the months of January and February induced rust, which caused considerable damage.

Area.—The area placed under wheat this season is 2,018,290 acres, which is 24 per cent. above that of last year. Almost all the districts have contributed to this recovery in the cropping of this cereal; but it still falls short of the quinquennial and decennial averages by 21 and 38 per cent., respectively, and is only half the normal area of four million acres. The recovery is most marked in the important wheat-growing district of Jubbulpore.

Outturn.—The heavy rains and cloudy weather of January and February, which induced rust, appreciably damaged the crop, whilst hail also caused some injury, and consequently the yield was less than was previously anticipated. The outturn in the Northern districts was generally but little below the normal and in some districts exceeded it. In the Nagpur country the yield was the least; germination was defective from want of moisture, the crop came prematurely into ear, and was then damaged by late rainfall. In Wardha (30) and Bhandara (57) the crop practically failed. The late sown fields in Chhattisgarh suffered severely. The outturn in Raipur was three-fourths, and in Bilaspur was but little above half the normal. For the provinces as a whole the outturn may be taken at 73. Expressed in tons the yield of this season's crop is 432,440, which is more than double that of last year, but is below the averages of the preceding 5 and 10 years by 1 and 26 per cent., respectively. The recovery is satisfactory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The final report on the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—season 1901:—

The annexed statement gives details of the area and estimated outturn of the current season's linseed crop in the prescribed form.

Character of the Season.—This has already been given in the wheat forecast, and the unfavourable conditions since January have told more seriously upon linseed than upon wheat. The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh countries are the principal linseed-growing tracts, and it is in the districts of these Divisions that the conditions have been most unfavourable.

Area.—The area was much underestimated in the previous forecasts, and is now reported to be 492,235 acres, which exceeds by 90 per cent. the very short area of the previous year, but is 42 and 53 per cent., respectively, above the average areas of the preceding 5 and 10 years. The recovery is marked in the Chhattisgarh Division and in Balaghat and Jubbulpore.

Outturn.—The outturns are fair to good in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions and in Bilaspur. In the Nagpur Division this oilseed has largely failed and the outturns range between 20 (Bhadara) and 45 (Balaghat); so also in Raipur the outturn was only 15 per cent. of the normal. The absence of October showers affected germination, excessive heat caused the seedlings to wither and cloudy weather with rain in January and February induced attacks of rust and of insects. For the provinces as a whole, the outturn may be taken at only 39 per cent. of the normal, which gives an estimated yield of 20,090 tons, which is below the averages of the preceding 5 and 10 years by 56 and 73 per cent., respectively.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo, B.A., acting Mamlatdar of Vada in the district of Thana, has been appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class and invested with the additional powers specified in the Fourth Schedule of the same Code.

A special general meeting of the Commissioners was held on Monday evening under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroza Ardesir Framji Moos, for the purpose of nominating representatives to vote for a candidate for nomination in the Bombay Legislative Council. Out of twenty-one councillors twelve were present. Messrs. Sakharam Keshev Bhagwat, B.A. L.L.B., and Keshev Appa Padhye, B.A., LL.B. were appointed delegates. These gentlemen are said to be in favour of the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh.

It is rumoured here that Khan Bahadur Fazlulla Lutfulla Moonshee, J. P., Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, will be appointed to act as Oriental Translator to Government in place of Mr. Mirza Abbas Alee Beg, B.A., B. C. S., when the latter officer goes on furlough some time during January next.

It is stated that a man eating tiger has made its appearance in the Ewoor hills, in Salsette. The brute has killed several animals belonging to the Kunbi cultivators of the villages of Ewoor, Pawai and Andheri-Kandheri during last week.

At the instance of a Koli woman Soma Dharma Agri was tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, for committing house trespass in Kolliwada, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on Thursday last.

Four births (three males and one female) and four deaths were registered, and no plague cases occurred in the town of Thana during the past week. Bandora, Cooria and Bhiwndi were the plague infected districts during the same period.

The Civil Courts in Thana and the Kolaba districts which were closed on account of the summer vacation for six weeks will be opened to-morrow and the appellate work resumed.

A batch of 186 convicts (including 15 females) of the Special Prison, Thana, was sent in charge of the Police to the Andaman Islands and Nicobars via Bombay and Madras on Monday last.

The thermometer readings ranged from 84 to 93 degress in the shade at Thana yesterday. It is cloudy to-day.

CRICKET MATCH AT DHARWAR.

THE cricket season has commenced and members of the Dharwar Gymkhana are busy practising at the nets. It will not be long before fixtures with the Railway and outside teams are arranged, and judging from the cricketing talent the Gymkhana possess at present their defeat will be a difficult task. A Match was played on the 24th instant between the Dharwar Railway Cricket Club and the Combined schools elevens, resulting in a victory for the former by 73. In the Railways first innings, Messrs. Saldanha, Hart and Proctor came off with the bat and Messrs. Bouley, Mitchell and Procter entered double figures in the second innings. Scores:—

DHARWAR RAILWAY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Bailey, b Petkar	0	b Reuben	22
M Sweeney, b Basker	0	b Basker	8
C Mitchell, b Petkar	1	not out	17
A Hart, b Petkar	15	c Petkar, b Reuben	3
G Gell, c Basker, b Reuben	6	c Machado, b Basker	3
A Molian, b Petkar	7	b John	5
W Barrett, b Reuben	9	b Reuben	0
A Brown, b Basker	0	c Reuben, b Basker	1
J Procter, c Petkar, b Reuben	11	b Reuben	17
J Saldanha, b Basker	18	b Reuben	8
H C Greatorex, not out	1	b John	1
Extras	5	Extras	10
Total	73	Total	100

COMBINED SCHOOLS XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Petkar, b Saldanha	3	b Saldanha	3
Reuben, b Saldanha	6	c and b

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the Military and the Private Secretaries, the Medical Officer and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwur, by 7 a m. on THURSDAY, 6th June, 1901, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, of Bombay.
Mahableshwur, 26th May, 1901.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS.
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the latest Models.
Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO. LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KING & Co.,
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
GLASS DECORATORS, PHOTO ENLARGERS.
HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.
BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A, B, C, CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Monday :—The pressure has increased slightly in the West Punjab and Upper Sind and has given way briskly in sub-montane and hill districts of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Bengal and a low pressure area is to-day shown lying over the North-Western Provinces. Conditions are now unfavourable for easterly winds in the Gangetic plain and Punjab and the winds are this morning irregular over those areas. Showers have continued in Burma and North-East India and have been fairly general over West and Central Punjab and Upper India hills. Amounts from one to one and half inches have been received at Chittagong Silchar, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Khushab and Cherat, Light showers have also been received north of Madras. The temperature is below normal in Upper India, North Rajputana, West of North-Western Provinces and in the East Coasts and in considerable to large excess in the Central Provinces, Deccan, Lower and Central Burma and Tenasserim. The barometer has again risen and winds have decreased at Colombo and the advance of the monsoons current in the South Arabian Sea has probably ceased temporarily. Telegrams from the South ast trades region show that rain has fallen during the past week in Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zanzibar. The pressure is normal and winds continue stronger than usual at all three stations with a change in winds in the Gangetic plains. Rain will probably decrease in Northern India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the North-West Provinces and at Delhi, Secunderabad and Masulipatam; a brisk rise at Bangalore and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot, Neemuch, Malegaon and Belgaum, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is cooler than usual in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Indus Valley, and on the Coromandel Coast, at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval and Surat; and the minimum 7° to 8° cooler at Ajmere and Lahore, and 5° to 6° hotter at Amraoti, Sholapur, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Secunderabad, Bangalore, Karwar, Bombay, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Ajmere, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo. Lahore reports about half an inch.

There are slight indications of feeble monsoonlike weather conditions appearing on the Malabar Coast where rain is to be expected.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col W Quentin, 4th B Rifles, is appointed, with effect from the 16th May 1901, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col G S A Banking, I M S, or until further orders.

The services of Capt W N Campbell, Commdt, Reserve Batn, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr in Chief in India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following appointments are made in supersession of those ordered be notification of 10th May 1901:—Vey Major W R naggard, M R O V S Asst to Inspr Genl, Civil Vety Dept, is appointed to be Supt, Civil Vety Dept Rajputana, vice Vety Capt F Josien. M R C V S, transferred; and Vety Lieut F S H Baidrey, M R C V S Civil Vety Dept Asst Principal, B Vety College, is appointed to be Asst to the Inspr Genl, Civil Vety Dept vice Vety Major W R naggers, M R O V S, transferred.

FAMINE.

The services of Capt M F Harding, 19th Regt of Madras Infanty, which were placed at the disposal of the Honourable the chief Commissioner of the Central Province for employment on famine duty, by Notification 11th of Jan 1900, were replaced at the disposal of H E the Com-in-Chief in India with effect from the 30th Nov 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise Dr Voretzsch as attached to the Consulate General for Germany at Calcutta with power to act as the representative of the Consul General for Germany at Calcutta in the event of the latter's absence.

Capt G O Roos-Keppel, C I E, I S C, Political Officer in the Khyber and Commandant of the Khyber Rifle Corps, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd June, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt W E Venour, I S C, 2nd-in-Command of the Khyber Rifle Corps, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer in the Khyber and Commandant of the Khyber Rifle Corps, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Capt G O Roos-Keppel, C I E.

Capt W W Clemesha, M B, I M S Bengal, held medical charge of the Bundelkhand Pontical Agency, in addition to his military duties, from the 1st to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col F J Kempster, D S O, British Service, Asst Adjt-Gen Head Quarters, Madras Command, to officiate as Dept Adjt-Genl, Punjab Command, vice Brgr-Genl F R Whitby proceeded on leave.

Lieut-Col W B Slaughter, R A M C is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst offg on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts,—H F Gordon and A B Skinner.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bombay Establishment.—Major to be Lieut-Col.—H W Stevenson.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

BENGAL.

The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as fourth class Asst Surgns with effect from the 4th March 1901:—L E Messimier and H G H Munrowd,

RETIREMENTS

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col G M Abbott, I S C, Unemployed Supernumerary List, 22nd April; and Major G F Wilkes, I S C, Squn Comdr, 19th Cureton's Multani Regt of Bengal Lancers, 25th June.

Capt E J Drummond, I S C, temporary half-pay list, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service on permanent half-pay, with effect from the 23rd April 1901, subject to H M's approval.

Col T J Mcglann, I M S Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th May 1901, subject to H M's approval.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF
PIANOS
SPECIALLY BUILT
FOR
INDIA.
New Pianos,
Rs. 290 to 2,000.
LISTS POST FREE.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADLEY—May 31, at 7, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of A R Adley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DURANT—May 26, at 3, Dacres Lane, Calcutta, Ione Catherine Durant, widow of the late Capt Celestine George Durant, of the 79th Cameronians.

KUNSON—May 23, at Vizianagram, Henry John Kunson, A M I C E, Manager, Vizianagram Mining Co.

VIGNE—May 30, at St Thomas' Mount, Amelia Vigne, relict of late Henry Vigne, Girder Bridge Builder, M R Co, aged 48 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

PLATED WARE

for presents and private use, in infinite variety, is now displayed
AT
our Esplanade Branch, and as the new selection is of recent and
POPULAR
designs, Customers may be certain of suiting their requirements. The
PRICES
are low, and compare favourably with any in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1901.

MR. FORREST ON BOMBAY,

WHEN men are about to leave India for good they are usually jubilant, and one hears them exclaim "Yes, thank God; to-morrow I shake the dust of India from my feet." And they are doubtless glad to get away. But as Kipling's soldier sings "When you've heard the East a-callin' you won't hear nothing else." And in a short time we find these men, who are so delighted to get away and leave us to the sun and the heat and indolent punka-coolies, turn their eyes to the East and recount the glories of the Land of Regrets, its loveliness and its almost perpetual sunshine. The recollections of its unlovelines, its dust and its heat, its smells and its many disadvantages grow dim and only the charms of life in the gorgeous east dwell in the memory. Some of them write to friends and say how they wish themselves back "but don't tell so and so," while others gather round them the members of more or less learned societies and regale them with anecdotes of life across the seas illustrating them with magic-lantern slides and pictures, maps and charts. Almost every week the journal of the Society of Arts brings us the text of one or another of these lectures, and the last mail is no exception to the rule. By it we received an advance proof of a paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts" on the "Town and Island of Bombay—Past and Present" by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. In a fluctuating, ever-changing population like that of Bombay, even her most prominent citizens are soon forgotten, but there is not a man of any account in the city, who cannot recall Mr. Forrest as one of her most prominent and influential citizens. He was one of a class now rapidly becoming extinct and when we think on the men who have gone during the past decade, it is excussble if, in our haste, we say that Bombay, like the army, is going to the dogs. Men come where men have gone and the latter envy the former. But this is beside the mark. We must speak of Mr. Forrest's paper in which at the outset he testifies to his regard and affection both for the place and the people. He adopts Dr. Waters' euphonious title for it, "Bombay the beautiful" and re-echoes the sentiment of Lord Harris, when he said: "I have seen many great cities of the East, but I have seen none that can touch Bombay." He flits about tenderly in Breach Candy, pirouettes along Duncan-road and lingers in Bhendi-bazaar. Too many people in referring to 'Bombay the Beautiful' forget that behind Esplanade road runs Medows-street. It is since Mr. Forrest left that a second Mody-khana has sprung up near the Apollo Bunder and a third is growing on the Cooperage.

Mr. Forrest goes into ancient history, quoting largely from "Maclean's Guide" and the late Dr. Da Cunha. But soon emerging from the musty records of the misty past he describes the Bombay of the present. He traces the building of the Fort and its metamorphosis. In the face of recent "improvements" it is refreshing to read his description of the developments of days before the recollection of most of us. Lord Elphinstone, with characteristic sagacity saw the advantage to be gained by pulling down the ramparts and filling up the ditch. The work was completed by Sir Bartle Frere, "the maker of modern Bombay," under whose energetic and skilful guidance Freretown was designed and built. But where is that Freretown now? Does one in a thousand know what Freretown means? Yet as Mr. Maclean says, "he urged on the chariot of improvement at headlong speed throughout the cotton mania, until the very appearance of the city has been changed, and all but a few public buildings remain to be erected." Magnificent roads were constructed, splendid buildings arose, and ever since that time the municipality has been constantly making improvements in all parts of the city. All this great change was effected in the sixties and seventies of the last century. Before that time, little progress had been made, and since that time just as little, if we take the word in its truest meaning. We have put up large buildings, some of them squat and ill-ventilated, but so far as improvements go, those which can be accurately so described but follow on the lines laid down by Sir Bartle Frere, who left us, alas, too soon. In the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme Mr. Forrest discerns the finger of Providence. By that to some disastrous business, Bombay gained its university library, its clock tower and all the building thereabouts, on land which was formerly washed by the sea. Mr. Forrest speaks affectionately of the place and it is touching to find him recalling the scene he so often looked upon from the wrecked rustic arbour in the Hanging Gardens, where Parsi schoolboys cut their initials and satiated Hindus drop fragments of paper and bits of curry and dhal and make a general litter. Take an October morning, says Mr. Forrest, and from the Hanging Gardens of Malabar Hill look over the city. The sun is lighting up the harbour, fleecy clouds still hang about the nearer hill sides, while over them range after range of mountains appear, and fill up the background of the picture. The air is so clear that everything looks quite close and the trees on Karinja can be distinctly seen, though seven or eight miles away. It is a wonderful panorama of great beauty. In the evening, the lights round the graceful curve of Back Bay, seen from the same place, make a fairy scene, and Mrs. Kipling, mother of the well-known author, well called it "Bombay's golden necklace." That is so, and it was kind of Mr. Forrest and of Mrs. Kipling to inspect the scene from that side of the island instead of from Mazagon Hill.

Yes, it is a rambling paper, evidently hurriedly put together. But Mr. Forrest is a man of deeds rather than words, a man who worked here rather than talked, and his remarks which flit hither and thither are those of a practical man, not a poet. But it is in every way a characteristic production. It takes cognisance of everything and everybody, schoolboy, adolescent, everyone young or old, high or low, Brahmin or pariah passes before him in review. He makes a kindly reference to many of the old residents, whom he knew more intimately than is customary now, and both for those who are dead and those who are living he expresses his regard. Naturally he has much to say concerning the trade and commerce of Bombay, for he was one of our merchant princes and left his mark behind him. He appears anxious that the men we import shall be worthy to take the places of those they succeed and we can well understand his anxiety. And in order that these aspirants to high offices shall not falter when contemplating adventures in the East he tells them how attractive is the life and how healthy. On the whole, he assures them, Bombay is healthy and a European of sound constitution and temperate habits may expect to go through a career here with no great danger from disease. The fresh sea-breezes do much to preserve health, though they blow all too lightly and the barricade formed by the Government Buildings on the maidan keeps the breezes from playing about the Fort with all the freedom which can be desired. Yet two short centuries ago a reverend chaplain was found to declare that two monsoons were the age of a man in Bombay. He came out in 1689 and before the rains of that year were over twenty out of his twenty-four fellow passengers, and fifteen of the crew were dead. But it must be remembered that social life was not then what it is now, Drink, as Mr. Forrest shows, was the principal cause of the great death-rate. Akbar published a decree, permitting intoxicating drinks to be sold to the Europeans. "Because they are born in the element of wine as fish are produced in that of water and to prohibit them the use of it is to deprive them of life." Aungier declared that Bombay punch was the shame, scandal and ruin of the nation and religion, but others write, "pale punch, made of brandy, rosewater, limejuice, and sugar, cleauses the stomach, dissipates superfluous humours by a temperate heat peculiar to it." Burnt wine, a hot mixture flavoured with spices, was drunk frequently in the morning, sipping it by little and little for fear of scalding. The decoctions are known by fancy names to-day and they are just as fatal. But indulgence is not so universal, for which we may to be thankful. Many of us have been known to survive more than two monsoons in Bombay; some of us more than three.

LIFE AND DEATH IN RAJPUTANA.

THE most recently issued report on the Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails of Rajputana covers the distressful period of the Great Famine. The mortality from all causes, during the official year 1899-1900 was heavy mainly from diseases brought on by famine conditions. In the Ajmere division there were 12,795 deaths from fevers, 1,159 from dysentery and diarrhœa and 962 from small-pox, the high death rate in the division being attributed to the crowding in of famine immigrants from the Native States. In the latter there was a total of 47,681 deaths from all causes, of which 28,272 were due to fevers, 4,494 to dysentery and diarrhœa and 2,061 to small-pox. The mortality from these diseases was greatly in excess of that from the same maladies in the previous year. During 1899 there were in Ajmere-Merwara and the Native States 849 cases and 498 deaths from cholera, a number which though large was not so great as in other parts of the famine stricken area. In regard to the medical arrangements on the relief works which were organised throughout Rajputana it is observed that the subordinate medical staff were wholly insufficient in number to meet the heavy demands made from all quarters. Sanitary work, apart from that entailed by the famine made some progress. At Ajmere there are satisfactory arrangements. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitation of the town of Beawar and in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Kotah, Bikanir, Alwar and Karauli, the sanitary arrangements continue to improve. The various sources of water supply are being protected and in the larger cities and towns more attention than formerly is being given to general cleanliness. The epidemic of small-pox in the Ajmere division assisted to bring about a large increase in the number of primary and revaccinations, while the large gatherings of people on the famine works also contributed to more general vaccination. The Native States also show an increase in the number of primary operations. There were at the close of the past official year 165 medical institutions open in Rajputana or eight more than in the preceding year; and there are in addition six mission and six railway hospitals. The number of in and out-door patients treated in Ajmere-Merwara showed a considerable rise owing to the influx of poor people from the neighbouring States on account of the famine. The hospitals and dispensaries of the Native States had also to treat a larger number of patients than formerly, this being partly attributed to the opening of new institutions and partly to increased illness, for which the conditions of the time were undoubtedly responsible. It is not surprising that crime increased owing to the scarcity. The daily average of prisoners in Ajmere jail rose from to 287.74 to 371.70 and in the twenty jails of the Native States that have furnished returns the daily average rose from 4,679·58 to 5,194·51. Sickness among the prisoners increased and in the jails at Jodhpur and Banswara the death rate rose considerably. This is stated to have been due partly to overcrowding and partly to the weak state of health of many of the prisoners on admission. It is, however, pointed out that the construction of new jails in Banswara and Pertabgarh in healthy sites, "a much needed reform" is under contemplation. Yet with characteristic optimism the official review of Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench Mullen's report adds that in spite of the over-crowding in the jails, the condition of prisoners in Native States compares favourably with that of former times, "the high death-rate of the present year being almost entirely due to abnormal conditions," or in other words to the distress and want which led many to commit offences that brought them to prison. Excellent work was done by the hospitals for women and in this regard it is of interest to note that the number of such institutions in the Rajputana State is immediately to be increased by an hospital which H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir is about to build.

THE CRICKET AGITATION.

THE latest person to join in the discussion regarding cricket reform is Dr. W. G. Grace, and he now comes forward with the suggestion to decide unfinished three days' matches by the result of the first innings. The experiment was tried in the two matches recently played between Surrey and the London County Club, of which Dr. Grace is the leading spirit. The wicket was fast and true throughout the first match, which was one of the typical, easily drawn sort, and the second was stopped by rain on the third day. In the ordinary way the games might as well have not been played so far as regards arriving at a definite conclusion, but under W. G.'s arrangement they were both credited to London County as wins. This is what cricketers are striving after—a definite result from every match played. If this end can be obtained without altering the rules so much the better; all that is necessary is the abolition of the painfully monotonous and demoralising drawn game in first class cricket, which cannot fail in the long run to spoil the game as a pastime for those that play, and as an entertainment for those that look on. "W. G." suggests that in the County Championship one point should be counted for a win on the first innings and two for a win on the old lines. This arrangement of points seems equitable, and the idea is quite practical. It affords a certain cure for the evil which is becoming so generally complained of. There are, of course, several objections to the adoption of such a course, but as something will have to be done sooner or later, it is well to consider whether these are not outweighed by the advantages accruing. It is said that by giving a winning value to the first innings, the present tendency towards safe and careful batting would be increased, but this argument can be hardly upheld in view of the careful and slow play now indulged in in order that the side may make as many runs as ever it can in its first innings in order to be at least safe from defeat. Another objection is that in many matches the second innings would be meaningless, but figures show that nearly half the matches are meaningless all through, for what prospect is there of two average county sides getting one another out twice in fine weather upon a good wicket in three days? There is a real objection in the case of change of weather. It would be very hard on a side to have to bat on a damaged wicket against a score of 350 put together when the ground was fast and true, and it would be considerably more difficult to put together 175 on the second day than 350 on the first. This, however, is the luck of the game, and it will be for the leading cricketers to consider whether such inequalities of fortune are sufficient justification for rejecting "W. G.'s" suggestion. In favour of the proposal, it may be urged that it would often promote bright cricket, as when a strong side met a weak team it would go in for making runs quickly in the first innings in the hope of being able to finish the game right out, and thus securing the two points.

NATIVE BROKERS AND TREASURY BALANCES.

IN the matter of the representation made by the Native Brokers on the subject of Treasury balances, we regret to find a descent to personalities and ill feeling. We published the text of the memorial and of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons' counter-memorial. In the latter Messrs. Merwanji made the assertion that "We are, moreover, credibly informed that the representation made to you by the Committee has been without the knowledge and consent of the general body of members of its own Association." Naturally this roused the ire of Mr. Broacha, the Chairman of the Association referred to. But in his reply, which we felt bound to publish, we regret, that he exceeded the limits of fair play and let his feelings run away with his pen.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at 1 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay on Saturday morning.

THE list of canteen stores carried by troopships of the R. I. M. to and from England and the Colonies has just been revised with the approval of the Government of India.

VETERINARY COLONEL QUERIPEL, on vacating his appointment as head of the Civil Veterinary Department in India, has proceeded Home on leave, pending retirement from the service.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 11th May 1901, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1900 of 1,573 maunds and Rs. 21,744 in the earnings.

INDIAN cricketers will be pleased to learn that the doctors have given K. S. Ranjitsinhji permission to play again and that on 30th May he signalised his reappearance in country cricket in the match Sussex vs. Somerset by scoring 133 in his first innings. Evidently his temporary absence from first-class cricket at the commencement of the season has not affected his form.

No rain has fallen anywhere in the Punjab during the past week, and harvesting of spring crops continues actively, alongside of sowing of autumn crops. Locusts have appeared in many parts of the province, but have done no damage except in Mooltan and Rawalpindi, where the autumn crops have been somewhat injured. The condition of standing crops in the province is generally good.

THE members of the Calcutta Burials Board will meet to discuss and settle the vexed question as to whether there be extensions made to the new Cemetery or whether the proposed site at Gorachandka-mela be taken up for future interments. Members of the Board have been requested by the Chairman, Mr. Greer, to send in notes of their personal views on the question, a plan which will avoid much discussion at the meeting. The Scottish Cemetery seems in a much worse state, in regard to space for future interments, than the new Cemetery, for it is stated that the available ground space in it has already been almost exhausted.

AN UNPUBLISHED CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

How slightly the literary expression of a genius, writes Mr. Howard Wilford Bell in the new number of the "Pall Mall Magazine", is coloured by bodily privation has been illustrated again and again in the biographies of men of letters. Many great writers have known the hand of proverty in all its harshness. Yet the work of those years of pecuniary stress is opaque in respect to the misery of their intimate life. These men live two distinct lives—the material and the spiritual; they are not interwoven, as is true with men of coarser clay. The life of the imagination, of literary creation, is the real life; the life of the senses, of the bodily needs, is the transitory. A susblime confidence in the future, and in their own powers at work in that future, will lift men above the petty and the temporal. In youth they see visions with a clearer retina than is vouchsafed their fellows. Of this sacred company was also Stevenson—that man with the boy's heart ever springing in him.

Stevenson found his physical Gethsemane in the crude city of San Francisco. In the autumn of 1879 he turned from his friends in London and faced towards the Pacific coast. He embarked as an emigrant for New York, and on this voyage allowed his powers of observation full play. The result was his "Amateur Emigrant," completed within a few months. Two sentences from this book throw an interesting light upon the author's subsequent experience in the west. Stevenson writes, "I wish some one would find out exactly at what stage of toilette a man becomes invisible to the well-regulated female eye." "We think we have no sweet tooth as long as we are full to the brim of molasses; but a man must have sojourned in the workhouse before he boasts himself indifferent to dainties." These are but two bits of genial philosophy from the narrative of his experiences in the steerage of a trans-Atlantic liner. This voyage, undertaken in the beginning of August 1879, occasioned Stevenson's family and friends great anxiety. In spite of their opposition, Mr. Gosse tells us, "Louis, bringing to the front a streak of iron obstinacy which lay hidden somewhere in his gentle nature, scraped together enough to secure him a steerage passage across the Atlantic." He proposed turning this unconventional journey to good literary account, and on board ship took daily notes with that intent. He wrote, moreover, "The Story of a Life" for the *New Quarterly* magazine. Much of his time was spent in acquaintance-making with his fellow-passengers, in studying them kindly but analytically, in jotting down his moralisings on their condition. The book built upon these observations was judged a failure by Stevenson's nearest and severest critics, and a few years later the author's father bought back and cancelled the "Amateur Emigrant." The only edition now available is one published in Chicago.

On his arrival in New York, Stevenson knocked in vain at the doors of several magazine offices. The manner of his reception is a dubious and unprofitable subject. Differing representations have been made by the author's friends and by the editors of these influential magazines. It is most probable, however, that Stevenson tasted here for the first time in America the bitterness that comes to many men of talent in the discovery that it is on their surface rather than on themselves that the world fixes its eyes.

Stevenson at once crossed the continent to California. The events and reflections of that fortnight's journey may be found set down in "Across the Plains: Leaves from the Note-book of an Emigrant between New York and San Francisco." *En route* the weary man wrote to Mr. Colvin: "I had no idea how easy it was to commit suicide. There seems nothing left of me; I died a while ago; I do not know who it is that is travelling." The author of the published notes immortalises two train-boys in a single page; the episode speaks graphically of the miseries of that long voyage across the green prairies. "When I think of that lad coming and going, train after train, with his bright face and civil words, I see how easily a good man may become the benefactor of his kind. Perhaps he is discontented with himself, perhaps troubled with ambitions: why, if he but knew it, he is a hero of the old Greek stamp; and while he thinks he is only earning a profit of a few cents, and that perhaps exorbitant, he is doing a man's work, and bettering the world."

Stevenson's first abiding-place in California was at an Angora goat ranche, in the coast Line mountains, eighteen miles from Monterey. Here, alone in the Santa Lucia range, he was violently ill. "I scarcely slept or ate or thought for four days. Two nights I lay under a tree, in a sort or stupor, doing nothing but fetch water for myself and horse, light a fire and make coffee, and all night awake hearing the goat-bells ringing and tree-toads singing, when each new noise was enough to set me mad." To his rescue came a great-hearted frontiersman—a mighty hunter of bears—and for days this rough nurse watched the artist back to health. Even thus hindered, Stevenson worked at his notes. He commented, "It will not be very like a book of mine; but perhaps none the less successful for that." And he concludes, "I teach the ranche children reading in the morning, for the mother is from home sick."

The close of September 1879 found Stevenson in Monterey, one of the few existing survivals of the many settlements made by the Spaniards "before the gringo came" in search of gold. That lover of the romantic found "the King's Mount" most congenial to his tastes, and here he lingered through the autumn of 1879. After drafting his "Amateur Emigrant" to page 68, he turned by way of change to "a one-volume novel, alas! to be called either 'A Chapter in the Experience of Arizona Breckon ridge' or 'A Vendetta in the West,' or a combination of the two. The scene from Chapter IV. to the end lies in Monterey and the adjacent country; of course, with my usual luck, the plot of the story is somewhat scandalous, containing an illegitimate father for piece of resistance." The manuscript of this novel seems to have disappeared. Perhaps we need not regret it; for, so he declared to Mr. Gosse. "It was about as bad as Ouida, but not quite, for it was not so eloquent." Mr. Gosse continues, in his recollections, "He had made a great mystery of his whereabouts; indeed, for several months no one was to know what had become of him, and his letters were to be considered secret. At length, in writing from Monterey, on November 15th, 1879, he removed the embargo: 'that I am in California may now be published to the brethren.'

Here in this crumbling town, whose population was, according to the witty Scotchman, "about that of a dissenting chapel on a wet Sunday in a strong church neighbourhood," Stevenson plied his pen assiduously. He wrote here his essays on Thoreau and the Japanese reformer, Yoshida Torajiro, both of which appeared in the Cornhill Magazine, and were subsequently published in "Familiar Studies of Men and Books." He struck off one of the most vivid of his shorter tales, "The Pavilion on the Links." He planned at the same time that tale in the spirit of romantic comedy, which took final shape four years later as "Prince Otto." This was the period of the appearance of his essay on Burns in the *Cornhill* which provoked so violent a contention.

These better known literary feats by no means comprehended the whole fruits of his literary industry. In "The Old Pacific Capital: the Woods and the Pacific," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* and was then preserved in the volume "Across the Plains," may be found an ideal companion for the sojourner in a land on which Sir Francis Drake once looked, and looking, loved. In a desultory fashion Stevenson became a "reporter" on the Monterey Californian, at a salary of two dollars a week. An issue or two of this precious paper were sent to his most intimate English friend, with the comment that "the works of R.L.S." were on their way from California; the package never reached its destination. "On the whole, his work was not thought up to Californian standards," says Mr. Colvin, with cutting irony.

(To be concluded.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Somaliland expedition reached Ber on the 22nd May, whence a mounted force will make a dash across seventy miles of waterless desert against the powerful Jamasiads, fanatical supporters of the Mad Mullah. The infantry will follow as quickly as possible.

THE MURDERS AT QUELPAART.

Two missionaries were murdered at Quelpaart.

Two French and one Japanese ironclads have been despatched to the Island.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT TIENTSIN.

THE FOREIGN GARRISONS IN CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Washington states that Germany, Great Britain and France will be the only Powers garrisoning the different points between Peking and the sea.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that five of the Welsh Fusiliers who were acting as Police and prevented some French soldiers from breaking into a house on Sunday evening, were attacked with bayonets and brickbats and thereupon fired in the air. The Germans went to the assistance of the French, making over 200 men.

Finally the Fusiliers fired on their assailants, killing one Frenchman and wounding eight Frenchmen and Germans.

Four of the Fusiliers and one Japanese were wounded.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LOSSES AT VLAKFONTEIN.

The casualty lists of the action at Vlakfontein show that six were killed and twelve wounded in the twenty-eighth Field Battery.

THE SAFFRON WALDEN ELECTION.

The "Times" admits that the figures of the Saffron Walden election are disappointing and says it is idle to disguise the fact that there is much increasing discontent among the Unionists and particularly among the old Conservative section, owing to the want of energy and firmness on the part of the Government.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN.

General Smith Dorrien starts for India in October to take up his new appointment.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The P. and O Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 24th instant, left for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE CARE OF BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Instructions have been issued for arrangements to be made for the removal to the hills of any debilitated or sick Boer prisoner who may be recommended by Medical Boards for a change of climate. The alternative locations also are being selected to which the prisoners now occupying camps at Ahmednagar, Bellary and Trichinopoly, may be removed in the event of an epidemic of disease breaking out, or any of these stations proving generally unhealthy.

THE FICKLE MONSOON.

The monsoon has again receded from Ceylon, the wind at Colombo this morning having dropped, and the sea gone down and only slight rain occurred on Saturday and Sunday. Cables to-day from Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zanzibar report trade winds at all stations still strong, more rain falling, and the barometer now well up to normal.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER.

The recruitment at the next Indian Medical Service examination in London of an extra officer for the post of Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, has been sanctioned.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' ALLOWANCE.

An allowance of Rs. 100 monthly is sanctioned with effect from the 22nd April to Royal Engineers of the Military Works Services officiating as Commanding Royal Engineers.

TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

It has been decided that Government Grass and Dairy farms shall purchase and maintain their own transport animals in future; animals so kept up to be made available for military transport requirements in case of need.

BOUNTIES TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The amount provided for grant of bounties to British soldiers to extend their service in India lapsed on 31st March last. It has now been decided by Government that any expenditure incurred during the current year on this account shall be met from savings due to absence from India of troops in China and South Africa.

THE ETONIAN DINNER.

The following attend the Eton dinner given by Lord Curzon at the Viceregal Lodge, to-morrow, Tuesday night:—H. E. the Viceroy, the Hon. Sir Mackworth Young, Major H. P. Davies, Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Major V. Paget, R. H. A., Captains Hambro, 16th Hussars, De Crespigny, 2nd Life Guards, Dennistoun, R. F. A., and Hon. G. B. Portman, 10th Hussars, Lieutenant Oppenheim, South Staffords, Mr. A. J. Talbot, Mr. A. Ward, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, and Mr. Charles Allen.

POLO AT SIMLA.

FIRST DAY.

VICEREGAL TEAM VS. S. STAFFORDS.

The Viceregal team comprising Colonel Baring, Captain Wigram, and Captain Portman beat the South Stafford team composed of Captain Deane, Mr. Routledge and Mr. Whithers, by four goals and six subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary. The most of the scoring was in the second half.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 3.

In the finals for the Light Weights, the match between Cluer and Daly proved one the best matches, and was won by Cluer on points. The finals for the Catch Weights was also well fought out, Day's victory being very popular. The Challenge proved a spirited encounter in which Foley knocked his man out.

The finals of the Bantams also proved an interesting encounter in the first round. Both competitors tried to hit blindly, but Patmore's forward strokes secured him the victory.

The prizes were distributed at the conclusion.

BANTAMS-SEMI-FINALS.

Dr. Patmore vs. Corpl Porlock. This was won by Patmore in full time.

Private McEwan vs. Corpl Cross. This was the latters' first appearance. McEwan gave in in 58 seconds.

FINALS.

Dr. Patmore, Welsh, vs. Corporal Cross, Connaughts. This was won by Patmore on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS-SEMI-FINALS.

This event opened with an encounter between Powell vs. Regan. Neither forced, and the exchanges were very even, and Powell won after a good bout on points.

Private Daly vs. Private Lee. There was a good deal of slogging in the last bout. Daly won on points.

FINALS.

Private Powell, Yorkshires vs. Private Daly, Welsh. This was won by Powell in full time.

LIGHT WEIGHTS-FINALS.

Private Cluer, 20 Hussars vs Private Day, Black Watch. Private Cluer won on points.

CATCH WEIGHTS-FINALS.

Private Hendry, Connaughts vs. Private Smith, Lincolns, Smith won on points.

CHALLENGE.

Private Harris, Northamptons vs. Corpl. Foley, Scottish Borderers. Six round contest for a purse of Rs. 20. This was won by Foley in eight minutes.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

During the recent thunderstorm lightning struck a cocoanut tree planted within a few feet of a Native house at Sibpore. The current branched down the leaf that was touching the thatched roof of the hut and passed down a dripping umbrella that was suspended from the roof inside and killed a native who was sitting under the umbrella. The remaining inmates of the house were severely shocked and stunned, but recovered. During the same storm a lightning flash struck the Maniktollah mosque, damaging several minarets and burning three holes in the roof.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE E. B. STATE RAILWAY.

A curious accident has occurred on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. As a goods train loaded with wood was passing a passenger train, a piece of wood entered the passenger carriage and killed a native passenger on the spot. The wood penetrated the deceased's temple.

A SEAMAN DROWNED.

George Fleming, a seaman belonging to the steamer "Hohenfels" has been drowned while swimming in the seamens bathing place at Kidderpore Docks. Numerous fatal accidents have occurred at this place and only the other day a school boy lost his life in the same spot in the presence of his schoolmaster and numerous comrades. It is believed that the suction pipes feeding the hydraulic machinery render the place dangerous for bathing purposes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Fraser, 1st Cheshires, has been granted six months' leave Home.

Captain Poole, 1st Royal Warwickshires, officiates as Commandant, Poonamalee Depot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Couchman, Somerset Light Infantry and Major C. M. Robinson, R. A., of Deesa and Mhow, respectively, are about to be confirmed Assistant Adjutant Generals on establishment.

Captain Wallis, Cameronians, left Bombay on Saturday for West Africa to take up his duties as a District Commissioner there.

When General Sir G. Luck proceeds home on ninety days' leave in August, Major-General McLeod, Commanding the Forces in Bengal will act for him.

Captain Campbell, Officiating Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, proceeds to Calcutta this week to meet the Ulwar and Bikanir Infantry on their return from China.

Arrangements are in progress for the transfer of the fort and cantonment of Kohat from the charge of the Punjab Public Works Department to that of the Military Works Department.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 3.—Alexander, Captain, Meerut District, will act as Lieut.-General, Bombay, R. G. A., *en route* to Aden from Quetta.

Scott, Major, Bombay, Lanc. Fusiliers, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 3.—Parker, Lieutenant, Bengal Commissariat Transport, on medical certificate to England.

Trevor, Major, Punjab 15th Sikhs, from furlough, to Malakand.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jelunga left this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Acanthus left here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore, for Colombo on 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene from Shanghai, left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 3rd instant.

The Messagerie Maritimes Co. steamer Indus left Colombo, for Bombay, on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at 8 a.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday the 5th instant, at day light.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

GOVERNMENT AND TREASURY BALANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter we addressed to the Finance Minister disassociating ourselves from the unjust attack made in the name of Rupee Paper Brokers upon the Government and the Banks has been utilized by Mr. S. B. Broacha to make a scurillous personal attack on us in your issue of to-day. He has not challenged any of the arguments in our letter to the Finance Minister and we shall not descend to bandy personalities with him; nor do we think any good can be served by publishing them.—Yours, &c.

MERWANJEE and SONS.

Bombay, 3rd June.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

THE NEW YORK PANIC.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Many cases might be quoted in which the further cheapening of the cost of transport by sea and land is of the utmost importance to this country. There are some, indeed, in which such a movement is essential. Let one suffice as typical of many others. The iron industry of Great Britain is increasingly dependent on supplies of imported ores. Some anxiety has lately been felt lest the quantity of such ores available, at a price that could be afforded in international competition, might be so limited as to threaten the future supremacy of this country among the iron-making countries of the European Continent. But it has recently been ascertained that in Sweden and the south of Spain such ores exist in practically unlimited quantities. Both sources of supply are 1,600 to 2,000 miles distant from our shores. If low freights can be got as a regular business, there is no need to fear for the future of the British iron trade. If low freights cannot be depended on, our future supremacy may be seriously challenged by the United States, or some other country, which has more favourable conditions, as is even now threatened. But, in order to keep England well in front, these freights must be lower than any hitherto quoted, and must be such as to enable us to compete with the extraordinarily low freights quoted in the United States. At the present moment, for example, the ore freight rates from Bilbao to Middlesborough are as high as 5s. 6d. to 6s. per ton, while the Lake Superior freights for an almost equal distance—nearly a thousand miles in both cases—are less than half that figure. This difference will ultimately be likely to ruin the British iron trade in so far as it is dependent on foreign ore supplies, unless it can be overcome, or unless American rates are levelled up.

The earlier ships of the Cunard Line burnt from 4 to 4 1-2 lbs. of coal per indicated h. p. per hour, at a speed of 8 to 9 knots. The later ships burn about 1 1-2 lbs. of coal, or less, at a speed of 20 knots. The vast distance that separates the two periods represents a succession of changes and improvements more notable perhaps than anything that has happened in the usually eventful annals of invention and commercial success. For many years it was believed that it was impossible to supply power for ocean navigation for much less than one ton of coal for ten h. p., at which rate the two newest ships of the Cunard Line would require 18,000 tons of coal per single voyage, or 36,000 per double voyage across the Atlantic, not including the additional quantity usually allowed for contingencies. The actual coal consumption of Atlantic steamers to-day is not more than a fifth part of the consumption than estimated. Equally remarkable have been the changes adopted in the relation of power to tonnage and speed. Half a century ago, it was believed that the propelling power of an Atlantic steamer should not be more than one-fourth of her tonnage, whereas to-day we have Atlantic liners with 13,000 tons and 30,000 h.p., or a ratio of about 2 1-2 to 1. The latest monsters of the deep have, of course, gone far ahead of 13,000 tons, and it is regarded as probable that we may by-and-by see vessels of 35,000 or 40,000 tons. Shipbuilders, indeed, are generally ready to admit that hitherto there has been no evidence of a natural limit to the dimensions of ocean-going steamers, nor has anyone as yet ventured to assign a limit to possible rates of speed. Forty miles an hour has been proved to be possible, and fifty miles is not undreamt of if the public are prepared to pay the price.

The shipbuilding industry is at all times liable to be much influenced by the prospects of freight at the time, as well as by the hopes of shippers that they can, by having the most economical system of transport, outpace their rivals who are not so efficiently equipped. There is, moreover, a great deal of speculative and uncertain business in most shipping returns. Quite recently, the Black Sea freights, in consequence of an abundant harvest in Russia and a light harvest in the Western States of America, rose suddenly to nearly double the usual figure, and in the course of 1899 some of the coal-pits in South Wales experienced an absolute and unexpected dearth of tonnage, compelling them to work irregularly, in consequence of ships being drawn off for the American trade. Shippers and coal-owners, perhaps more than any other class of the community, are alike in this, that they are always looking for something to happen that will send up rates, and leave them, if not with profits beyond the dreams of avarice, at any rate with profits in excess of what is usual. Cases have happened again and again in which freights have doubled suddenly, and, unfortunately for shippers, cases are at least equally numerous in which freights have suddenly and seriously reduced. At the present time there is no marshal's baton visible in the soldier's knapsack, nor can even the most confirmed optimist hold that there is a probability of a material rise of rates. The most that can be said is that in all directions there appear to be prospects of an extension of the carrying trade of the world; that these prospects have been improved by the recent course of events in South Africa, the extreme East, and other undeveloped countries; and that there is no surer axiom in trade affairs than that which assigns the race to the swift and the battle to the strong. All other things being equal, the ship that is thoroughly up to date, and equally well found, will do the work of transport the most economically, and will consequently earn the largest profits. To show the universality of this law, it is only necessary to point to the American lake trade, where vessels not more than ten or twelve years old, of 2,000 to 3,000 tons, have had to be withdrawn because they could not compete with newer vessels, having cheaper power, and capable of carrying 5,000 to 7,000 tons, or more. The recent history of the shipping trade proves incontestably that a steamship cannot depend on a really efficient and dividend-earning life of more than a dozen years, not because she becomes unfit for further service, but because her equipment falls behind in point of efficiency and economy. Shipping, however, is not in this respect greatly different to other pursuits connected with the production and transportation of commodities. Experience has proved that in most businesses the owner must contemplate and provide for the contingency arising at any time of having his capital practically wiped out by the march of improvements, which compels reconstruction and compensates by increased economy. They act wisely who make it a rule to provide for this contingency.

Unfortunately the American market has not succeeded in creating a new precedent in the history of finance. It would have done, as was said last week, had not the mania been followed by dire collapse. As it is, the over-towering superstructure of imagination and sentiment has received a rude shock. But an artificial bassis of settlement is being arranged, prices are rising again, and there is quite enough imagination and sentiment left to receive another shock. Nevertheless the collapse has been such as to cause serious misgiving as to whether those speculators who had made 10,000 l. to 200,000 l., including the chorus girl, have been able to retain their gains; though we can at least congratulate the many elderly members who, unable to stand the strain, were compelled to retire altogether. Perhaps it was the experience of their age, rather than the strain, that induced them to stand from under. It is all the more easy to regard the panic lightly because, in spite of the sensational reports, it seems to have taught a salutary lesson without doing very much harm to the innocent. In any case the public over here has not suffered much. If some of our advisers had had their way we should all have been deeply involved in the railroad mania, and would now have been regretting it. As it is it has been a rich man's panic, and the rich men have been mostly American operators and speculators. While they have suffered we have learnt. For one thing, we have learnt to see the community-of-interest principle in its true light. Community of interest among American financial groups seems to consist of buying railroad shares against each other in a mad struggle to obtain control at prices based not on reason, but on the bitterest rivalry.

The story of the panic has been told with so much emphasis that it is necessary to repeat it. While prices were booming on the community-of-interest idea, Northern Pacific stock suddenly [shot above them all, and its exceptional rise was at first explained by the statement that community of interest was being established with the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific chairman, upon being interviewed, denied all knowledge of the matter, but took occasion to remark that the price of his stock was worth more than some of those which were standing over par. Before there was time to publish his words the price of the stock had not only risen above par but had gone up to 115. It was an illuminating little incident, which showed that, in this case at least, the stock had been hoisted far above the dream even of its best friend. But Northern Pacific did not even stay at 115. It rose in London to over 130, and in New York to 1,000, the cloven hoof having meantime shown itself. In the struggle to obtain control of the line the Morgan-Hill interest had been buying all the stock it could lay its hands on, and the Harriman interest had been doing exactly the same. The result was that between them they bought more stock than was in existence, and those who had sold the stock were unable to deliver it. Then we had the cablegrams telling of brokers literally weeping in their offices; of operators pallid and dishevelled, shouting, or rather screaming, like so many frenzied madmen. In order to meet their losses on Northern Pacific stock which they had to obtain at enormous prices, even if they could obtain it at all, these people had to sell other shares; and accordingly there was a heavy fall all round, in many cases amounting to 30 or 50 points in an hour. The fact shows that these shares have been held by speculative operators rather than by the ordinary public investor; that the American boom was based, in fact, more on mere speculation than on any belief in intrinsic merit or in material benefits to accrue from consolidation schemes and the like. Indeed, the disclosure that this was the case may have enhanced the fall. It can easily be imagined that anyone who had been led into buying American railroad shares as an investment would be induced to get rid of them by the disclosure that they were mainly in the hands of speculators. That is how it has struck many people over here, although the big financial groups, having let the cat out of the bag, are endeavouring to put it back again by smoothing the matter over. They are arranging to let their victims off lightly; not to exact the full penalties from those who have sold them stock which they cannot deliver. It would be foolish, you see, to grab the last penny and sow ruin around, when there is a chance of setting the boom going again. It is quite possible that they still harbour the hope of inveigling the British public into buying the shares at high prices with which they have loaded themselves up. They may even regard the sensation of the past week as a big advertisement, which may possibly awaken first the curiosity and then the cupidity of the British speculator. It has certainly encouraged the punting professional here to indulge his constant craving for speculation, a craving which his calling fosters every moment of the day. It is sincerely to be trusted, however, that the public will hold aloof as they have hitherto done.

Of course some of these professional operators over here have been hit hard, and the settlement may certainly disclose difficulties during the next day or two; even although the Stock Exchange Committee, amid a good deal of dissatisfaction, has arbitrarily fixed the making-up price of Northern Pacifics at 140, and has suspended the buying-in operation, which means that if anyone cannot deliver the stock he has sold it will not be bought in by the officials, who in ordinary cases do this, and saddle him with the loss. It is difficult to understand people having anything more to do with a market which has to use such remedies as this to meet its troubles. One member in the midst of the panic appeared to lose his head, offering shares at one moment and bidding for them the next with frantic energy, until at last he was persuaded by some of his friends to leave the House. Although, generally speaking, the market here has been content to look on at "the panic from up there," there has been a good deal of excitement, especially in the Street after hours. But amid all the sensational reports of the scenes in Shorter's Court—mostly grossly exaggerated—there has been, at any rate, one faithful chronicler who gives us a real idea of the state of affairs. He saw the bustle and heard the shouting in the crowded limited area, just as he might have seen it in any ordinary busy time in the Yankee market. He saw cablegrams and slips of paper innumerable passed on with surprising celerity, obviously fraught with importance, perchance transferring fortunes. He was unprincipled enough to glance at one message which was being eagerly written by a dealer, and he found it to read: "Send the boy with my hat and umbrella." Perhaps the most striking scene in the Stock Exchange occurred towards the close of business on Saturday morning, when prices had again risen, although New York transactions were suspended. It was by no means a scene of excitement; it was a change from noise to silence. It occurred to the dealers that there might, after all, be a serious bear squeeze here, in spite of the hope, since fulfilled, that the Stock Exchange Committee would step in to minimise it. The shouting crowd broke up into little knots of half a dozen men discussing the situation, apparently with apprehension, and out in the Street the nervous discussion still went on, with never an attempt at business. But even then the element of comedy was not lacking. Between the lines of well-dressed jobbers in Shorter's Court there backed a dust-cart, sweeping the Yankee slump out of its path with stolid indifference. "It has come to take us away," remarked one member, with a kind of forced smile.

Although the Prussian Government had a wholly different object in view, when it lately purchased some large coal-fields, from what might advantageously influence our own Government to a similar course, the two cases run largely on all fours in many of their governing conditions. In Prussia the State owns and runs all the railways: when, therefore, the price of fuel was artificially raised by speculators, both the Government and the nation suffered seriously. In England, lately, there was a dangerous dearth of steam coal for naval use, and very exorbitant prices had to be paid for scanty supplies. The question arises, therefore, whether some effectual method should not be adopted to safeguard the Navy for the future against being paralysed in some grave emergency, by deficiency of steam fuel. It could be done without any serious difficulty by buying or leasing suitable collieries and working them, like the dockyards, exclusively for national purposes. The State would not, of course, enter into competition with pit-owners in the general market, but confine itself to such an extent of output as would make full provision for naval requirements. Whether the steam fuel thus obtained would cost a little more or a little less than our present chance supplies do, is a question of no importance whatever. The point of really vital consequence is to insure certainty and adequacy of supply, irrespective of any temporary dearth in the coal market. In the case of dockyards and arms factories the State proceeds on that fundamental principle, and it is absolutely essential to make the Navy independent of the coal market for its mobility and complete efficiency.

Dr. Mougeot, whose investigations into the subject of a cure for dysentery have been attracting attention in Saigon for some time past, now claims to have discovered a remedy for the disease. This is the seed of the plant named Brucea Sumatrana, belonging to the family 'Simarubacees', which is found in those parts of Southern China, Lower India, the Island of Sunda and tropical America where the malady prevails in its more virulent form. Both the tree and its seed are known in the vernacular of its habitat by the name of kosu or kosam. It may be remembered that several years ago the scientist Roger discovered a bacillus which was held to be the cause of dysentery. In experiments which he conducted upon animals, Dr. Mougeot found that wherever these bacteria were most numerous in the bowels, the use of the "kasu" seed, which, by the way, is about a centimetre in length and lie hidden within a small oily kernel, led to their utter destruction. He usually administered from six to ten seeds on the first day and twelve on the second, in which time a change for the better generally became apparent. As 871 out of 879 cases experimented upon by Dr. Mougeot proved successful, it may be hoped that at last a true specific has been discovered for this dreadful scourge, which has verily slain its tens of thousands.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS v. 20TH HUSSARS.

If interest in this match on the Cooperage last evening was not very great when the teams faced each other it was abundantly manifest by the time the game was approaching the finish. The result was a draw of two goals each and while in the beginning it was generally anticipated that the Scots would win, as the game progressed there came a time when they had their work cut out to avert defeat. At the start the Hussars defended the Band Stand Goal and immediately had to withstand an attack, the Scots shooting by. In return the Hussars straightway called upon Pickering the Scots keeper who saved cleverly. Next the Scots attacked maintaining the pressure for some time, but the Hussar defence was successful. Drysdale brought the ball along well and sent in, but Pickering cleared with a long drive and thereafter a dangerous melee followed in the Scots' circle. A penalty for "kicks" temporarily eased the pressure but the Hussars coming again, Pickering had to save. A side shot from Joyce just missed by striking the far upright and for some time the Scots' defence was severely tested. Loose play followed in the Hussars' half and the Scots getting into the circle Drysdale smartly and unexpectedly scored, a quarter of an hour after the start. Thence onward to half time the game was pretty even, each side attacking in turn but without success. Penalties were not infrequent. At half time the score was unaltered and the Scots crossed over leading by a goal to nil.

The second portion of the game was far more interesting than the first. The Hussars attacked at once and almost scored and coming again immediately Captain Duncan just saved in time. A renewal of the attack showed the strength of the Scots' defence and then Drysdale relieved by running the ball well into the opposite half where progress was checked by a penalty for offside. Drysdale directly afterwards carried it further along and placing in the ring shot from the side, but Brown in goal kept it out well and another attempt went by. The Hussars travelled to the other end and after several attempts Joyce beat Pickering and equalised the score. Interest in the game now began to increase and the Hussars played up with redoubled energy. A penalty against them for "off side" gave the Scots relief and they taking up the attack shot wide. Then came the surprise of the match, for the Hussars coming down Cranham scored most unexpectedly from a scramble in the goal mouth. This gave the Hussars the lead with about ten minutes to play. The Scots livened up, but the Hussars also appeared determined to maintain their lead. They almost scored again but the Scots were saved by a penalty against the attackers. Then a few minutes before time Pollock and Drysdale jointly brought it down to the Hussars circle but the danger was temporarily averted. A scramble followed and then a penalty against the Hussars, led to a bully in the circle which Drysdale immediately turned to account, equalising the score. During the remaining few minutes both sides tried hard and penalties were frequent. When the whistle sounded the game was still two all, and extra time was agreed upon. The result remained unaltered for neither side could penetrate the opposite defence and the game stood a draw.

Score: Royal Scots ..... 2 Goals
20th Hussars ..... 2 "

ROYAL SCOTS.—Lce.-Sergt. Pickering, Goal; Capt. Duncan, and Corpl. Ellis, Backs; Lts. Furguson, Pollock, Lce.-Corpl. FitzJohn and Pte. Mackenzie, Halfbacks; Pte. Munro, Pte. Hall, Lt. Drysdale, Pte. White, and Pte. Downie, Forwards.

20th Hussars.—Pte. Brown, Goal; Sergt. Marshall, and Pte. Davis, Backs; Sergt. Austin, Lt. Underwood, and Pte. Gurrier, Half-backs; Pte. Walton, Sergt. Joyce, Pte. Harris, Lt. Browne, and Sergt. Cranham, Forwards.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

These teams met in the third round last evening before a fair number of spectators. The Gymkhana front rank included Innes Ker and Stansfield on the right wing in the place of Everett and Vidal, but Stansfield was hardly fast enough. The Rangers played an excellent game at the beginning but in the closing stages they, and the Gymkhana men also, seemed to tire. The military team were successful by one goal to nil, but if the Gymkhana forwards had utilised one half the chances they had in front the result would have been different.

From start the Rangers pressed, their half backs keeping the ball well up, but the Gymkhana side showed very good defensive powers. The ball travelled rapidly up and down the field, the left wings of both teams being the more aggressive. Reid and Bromley did a lot of useful work, but when the ball got through the opponents, the Rangers' backs got it away before the forwards could get up. Haneghan gave the ball to Foley and he and Kilcummins got past the Gymkhana backs, and Grahame in clearing from the latter gave sticks. The danger was averted and Powell, Fischer and Barraclough got down, but Grahame very smartly cleared from Powell, and immediately afterwards Barraclough missed a good chance. From the bully Fletcher set his right wing and Foley centred, Kilcummins putting the ball into the net. From the restart the ball was taken in front of the Gymkhana and Kilcummins lost another opportunity through hesitation. From this point the game was confined to the half backs up to the interval, their play was clever, but neither team could get the front line going, and at half time the Rangers led one goal to nil.

The Gymkhana team gave a much improved exhibition in the second half. During the first ten minutes the Rangers monopolised the play, and Grahame had to concede several corners. The ball was brought clear by Reid, and a foul enabled Bromley to put the ball in front of his opponents' goal, but Haneghan ultimately found touch in his own 25. The passing for a few minutes was a little strong, but the Gymkhana men steadied down and they played a good combined game. Powell got his stick behind a "flying" centre, but unfortunately the ball just missed the net. Not to be denied Bromley passed down to Innes Ker and he sent the ball across the mouth of goal. The custodian rushing out to clear missed, but Fischer also failed to get his club to the ball—a splendid chance! Creagh and Powell kept the ball inside the ring, and a prolonged scrimmage ensued, it appearing to the Spectators that both left wingers missed chances. The Rangers through M. C. Niff, Barrett and Comyn transferred the play, and getting past the backs a score seemed imminent but Greagh saved. The Gymkhana maintained the pressure, Innes Ker putting in useful work, but the Rangers played on the defensive during the last ten minutes, and time arrived the with, the score unaltered.

Connaught Rangers ..... goal
Gymkhana ..... nil

Teams:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Mr. W. Grahame, Goal; T. Turner and A. C. Rumboll, Backs; V. H. Bromley, J. R. Creach and R. Raid, Halfbacks; M. Innes Ker, L. Stansfield, N. S. Powell L. A. Barraclough and P. F. Fischer, Forwards.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—Pte. Graham, Goal; Sergt Smith and Pte. Haneghan, Backs; Pte. Masterson, Fletcher, and McCormack Halfbacks; Lts. Barrett, Comyn Ptes. McNiff, Foley and Kilcummins, Forwards.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Auller, Miss	Heath, Lieut P M
Afzal, Mrs and infant	Irwin, Mr G H
Chambers, Mrs	Jenkins, Sir and Lady L
Cosens, Mr J D	James, Mr W H
Danell, Capt	Moore, Mr W
Hughes, Capt	Mosse, Lieut H M
Howard, Major C	Pace, Mr
Hewett, Capt E	Price Dr F E
Houstoun, Major E	Saxton, Lieut and Mrs C J

THE storm which broke over Calcutta on Friday afternoon afforded a very welcome change in a lowered temperature. The rainfall too, which accompanied it, was very heavy. Several parts of the town, such as Clive Street, Bentinck Street, Dhurrumtollah Street, portions of the Maidan and Dalhousie Square were inundated for some time. The lightning which accompanied it was intense and interfered a good deal with the transmission of telegraphic messages. The storm also interfered with the electric light and fan installations in the town.

THE HINDU FASTING LADY.

EXPERIMENT AT AN END.

THE statements made by the so called fasting lady, Bai Premabai, aged 18 years, have not been sustained by the experiment conducted by a committee of local doctors and the investigation has been abandoned. It will be remembered that the experiment to test the truth of the girl's statements that she was able to subsist without food was begun on the 1st instant in a mansion in Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai's compound at Girgaum. Three days after the commencement of the actual fast, it was found that Bai Premabai had been reduced 8 1-2lbs in weight. She looked haggard and could not get sound sleep. A Brahmin, kept near her for the purpose of chanting prayers, was sent away by Premabai. This made the members of the committee suspicious. On Sunday she complained of some pain in her legs. A relative of hers was sitting a short distance from her and Bai Premabai asked her to rub some oil on her legs. For the relative to have done so would have been contrary to the rules laid down by the doctors' committee, hence a nurse herself undertook to do the rubbing when she felt something hard in Bai Premabai's clothes. No notice of it was taken at the time, but her subsequent movements being found suspicious, she was at once examined by Dr. Bradley. The result of this was that when she was asked to go into her room to undergo an examination, a small bundle fell from underneath her saree. It was examined, when it was found that it contained food. Bai Premabai was asked about it, and her explanation made the committee declare the experiment at an end. The food in the parcel consisted of a piece of bread, some cooked vegetable and almonds, pistachios and dry fruit. The food was in an advanced state of decomposition.

It is believed that Premabai had brought the parcel with her from her house on the day the experiment was commenced, and had concealed it underneath the folds of her saree. The watch kept over her was so strict that she had no opportunity of eating it. She had bathed twice a day in the presence of the nurse, and it is believed thas during her ablutions, she managed to drink a little water.

Twenty four hours after the experiment began Premabai was found to have lost three pounds in weight and as she appeared weak and exhausted, the Committee were them in favour of terminating the investigation. Premabai, however, stated that her indisposition was only temporary and insisted upon the experiment being continued. As the result of the discovery of the food in her possession the Committee yesterday morning sent her home in charge of two nurses and communicated with the police so that no harm might come to her.

Another correspondent writes:—The Working Committee appointed for the investigation of this interesting case, is to be congratulated on its successful termination within three days. It was alleged by Premabai and her relations on oath that for the last 2 1-2 years, she had taken no food and water. At her request on making a deposition to this effect before a Magistrate, Mr. Chhabildass Cursondass and asking to be tried for any length of time that might be desired the experiment was taken up. The experiment commenced on 1st June 1901, her weight then being 83 1-2 lbs. Yesterday morning she was weighed again and found to be about 75 1-2 lbs, which means a reduction of 8 lbs. in three days. During all this time she looked pale and weak; she had disturbed sleep and felt very nervous, restless and excited, so much so that she would not hear the priest reading daily prayers. Her pulse was very irregular and after little exertion was found to rise to 138 and 140. These facts pointed out something in the way of nourishment was being kept back from her and that she had been forced to undergo the experiment against her will. On Sunday evening she wanted one of her relations standing close by to rub some oil to her feet and legs. This, the nurses undertook to do. While rubbing the oil one of the nurses noticed something hard between her legs. Her dexterous movement to turn to the side made the nurse more suspicious. When questioned about it she said, it was charm but refused to show it. Yesterday morning about 8 a.m. this fact was reported to Dr. Bradley, Sir Bhalchandra, Raja D. Chandra, Dr. Mody, and Rao Bahadur Vaidya. She was then asked to undergo an examination which she refused to submit to. She then got up and walked into an adjoining room when Dr. Bradley wanted to put her a few questions. While walking very slowly and carefully all of a sudden a small bundle tied in a dirty rag dropped out of her saree. This was taken possession of at once by the two nurses on duty and found to contain a concentrated form of food prepared with plenty of butter, almond, etc., etc.

During the last two months numbers of people have visited this lady and almost worshipped her.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under instructions from Sir Bhalchandra, President of Bai Premabai Investigation Committee, I beg to send herewith a copy of the resolution passed at this morning's meeting of the Sub-Committee, for publication, in your paper.

"The sub-committee under the circumstances resolve that the investigation ends, and Bai Premabai should be sent home in charge of two nurses and a Police Hawaldar, and Rao Saheb Mulji Narayan and her (Premabai's) relatives and guardians should be requested to enlist her on no account, and the Chairman be requested to communicate this fact to the Police Commissioner by telephone with a view to his taking the necessary steps to avoid any danger or hurt to Bai Premabai."

(Sd.) BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
" G. M. BRADLEY.
" TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY.
" ARDESIR DADABHOY MODI.
" NARAYEN TRIMBAK VAIDYA."

Yours, &c.,

KESHAVLAL MAHASHANKER OZA,
Member, Watching Committee.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE FOR HONG KONG.

THE GIFT OF MR. JACOB SASSOON.

THE foundation stone of a new Jewish Synagogue in Hong Kong was laid on May 7th. The Synagogue is the gift of Mr. Jacob Sassoon to the Jewish Community of Hong Kong. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by Mr. A. J. Raymond the representative of the donor in Hong Kong, who in the course of his speech said:

We are taking to-day the first step towards the realisation of that object which has been so close to our hearts for a great many years. The incidents that have led up to this occasion are, I am sure, still fresh in your minds, and so I believe you will not now expect me to give you a minute account of them. It is sufficient to say that but for the munificence of Mr. Jacob Sassoon our most cherished desire would have remained unsatisfied to this day. You know, ladies and gentlemen, that the difficulties which had to be surmounted to attain this end have been of no light nature, and I am certain that I give expression to your feelings when I say that, during our trials, from beginning to end, Mr. Jacob Sassoon has manifested an interest in our affairs which is characteristic of a truly generous man. The liberality and the goodness of the donor in providing for us this place of worship must, therefore, appeal to every one of you. Not only has he borne all the expenses of this building and has donated a liberal amount of money as a fund for repairs, but he has also, with the loftiness of purpose worthy of himself, defrayed the heavy costs of that unfortunate affair with which the Synagogue was so recently connected. The negotiations which took place with him in this matter were to me a source of much anxiety, but throughout that long and anxious period, Mr. Jacob Sassoon showed the keenest concern in the community's interests, and, in the end, when all was lost, stood by us and gave us a new lease of hope—a hope which we see realized to-day. It now affords me very great pleasure, on behalf of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, to inform you, ladies and gentlemen, that this Synagogue, when completed, will be dedicated to the Jewish community of Hongkong in commemoration of his beloved mother Leah, and will be a gift to the Jewish community of Hongkong—the building from himself

your prayers here be accepted by Almighty God for the welfare of His people and the glory of His name. (Applause.)

THE SYNAGOGUE.

The building, the inside measurements of which are 80 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 25 feet high, will be constructed of red brick, with a red tiled roof. The entrance porch, with two towers, will be at the east end. One of the towers is to contain the architves, while the other will form the staircase to the ladies gallery. The Ark, situated at the west end is simi-circular in shape, while the windows are to be of stained glass. Two Aberdeen polished granite columns will support the ladies gallery. The floor is to be laid with marble tiles, and the internal fittings and seats are to be made of teak wood. It is intended that there will be sitting accommodation, on the ground floor, for 250, while the ladies gallery will seat 90. The building is estimated to cost dols. 27,000 when completed. The ground comprising 64 000 square feet, was bought very cheaply for dols. 10,000. We understand that, since then the purchasers have been offered dols. 100,000 for it. It is hoped to have the building finished by the end of the year. There is abundance of room on the site for other buildings and it is intended later on to build a school wherein Hebrew will be taught.

AN INDIAN JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE.

THE TIPPERA SUCCESSION.

THE succession to the Tippera State and throne on the demise of the present occupant is disputed at present, and the matter is now before the Government, each party having sent in memorials.

Several contemporaries have expressed decided views on the right of this question, and the facts have been utterly misstated. My object is to avoid any such partizan action. The history of the case presents a few peeps into old world annals of Bengal when Warren Hastings was the ruler of the land. The early records of the Revenue Board as far back as 1783 have been consulted, and their interesting revelations will now for the first time be placed before the public.

The scene opens in July 15th, 1783, at Chittagong. Mr. Leeke, the Resident at Tippera, had gone there for the benefit of his health, and he on that date wrote two letters, one to the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, the other to the Board of Revenue. In these he states that he had just received intimation of the death of the Raja of Tippera, who had been on the throne for twenty-four years. He reports that he knew that it had been the "earnest desire" of Raja and Rani that his nephew Rajdhar should succeed him, and he had no doubt the Rani had already placed him on the throne previous to burning with the corpse." The meaning of these letters is clear enough, yet they were afterwards interpreted to mean that the Rani had actually placed Rajdhar on the throne and then burned herself, and this was accepted as history by the courts. Resident Leeke, however, was now on his road to Agarthalla, then as now the capital of Tippera, and on 19th July he writes again from Agarthalla, that the Rani was apprehensive of "broils" ensuing in case she burned herself.

It does not appear whether the old Resident meant to pun or not; at any rate he supported the claim of the Rani herself to the throne, and not to the funeral pyre, so on 28th July the Board sends an order as follows:—"Succession to the Raj must be decided by the Court of Adalat (sic), in the mean time we see no impropriety in acknowledging the Rani as successor, as her right seems to be admitted." Here we may note that these two letters, of July 19th and 28th, have apparently never been perused by the Sadr Adalat, High Court, Privy Council, District Court, during eighty years of litigation from 1804 up to 1882. Their importance lies in the fact that these courts came to the conclusion several times that the Bara Thakoor, literally chief noble of Tippera, was entitled to succeed to the throne when a Raja died, if there was no Jubraj or heir apparent, and they also held, in an indefinite and irregular fashion, that if these was a Jubraj when a succession opened, then on his ascending the throne the Bara Thakoor mounted a step and became Jubraj, to become Raja in turn when the next vacancy occurred. Now in 1783 when the first succession under British supremacy occurred, when the facts were first placed before Government, not perverted by lawyers' pleas, nor distorted by the press, there was a Bara Thakoor in existence named Bermani; he lived for many months after the Raja died, yet we have the positive evidence of the Resident that the old Raja intended that his nephew Rajdhar should succeed him, not this Bara Thakoor. We know that the Rani did succeed him, "as her right seems to be admitted" say the Revenue Board, while the Bara Thakoor made no claim, was never mentioned in fact. It is true that in 1783 the Resident did report that there was a claimant, and in 1785 he again reported that the claimant had died. To be candid and set an example we may accuse the first claimant referred to, Bermani, but the Resident not only did not support the claim as Bara Thakoor, he never mentions the title; he reports that "a nephew claims as *nearest in blood*, a *similar* claim will be made by one of the others." that is a claim not as Bara Thakoor but as "nearest in blood."

But the disproof of Bara Thakoor's pretensions is still stronger. During the last days of Mogul rule, when all was turbulence and discord, an elder brother of Bermani had been set up as Raja and ruled nominally for a time as Raja Lakhan Manikya. Now when Resident Leeke was at Agarthalla, he apparently gave access to everyone, for according to evidence taken in 1806-1807 the old Raja Manikya now a private individual, "came before the gentlemen" and complaind "this is my patrimony my son should be the Raja."

These witnesses also never mention Bermani Bara Thakoor as claimant or indeed at all. It is therefore certain that though the Resident had heard of Bermani's claim as nearest in blood, probably to the first Raja, or the Raja Lakhan Manikya, and heard of any claim based on being Bara Thakoor, he never supported that claim, or any other, no one came forward to oppose the Rani, who wanted the throne without opposition, and when she resigned after two years Rajdhar, whom Resident Leeke supported both in 1783 and 1785, ascended the throne.

Strange to say though the courts up to date from District Court to Privy Council, tried numerous succession cases concerning the Tippera Raj, they all based their decision professedly upon the reports of Resident Leeke, the first and best authority, yet they never see themselves the reports in question, but accepted a garbled and perverted version, of them, first produced in a Persian judgment of 1818 signed by a Dacca Judge Ahmuty, but of course written by his serishthedar.

This version not only distorts the views of Resident Leeke, but transmutes them and represents him, who absolutely ignored Bara Thakoor claims, as their professed and deliberate supporter.

Leeke was pretty certainly in his grave in 1818, so there was less danger then in putting him forward as a pretended champion of claims which during his life, judging from numerous letters, he had never heard of.

That there was possibly bribery, or at least douceurs offered on both sides, may be candidly admitted. In 1783, when Resident Leeke visited the Rani and talked with her behind the *parda*, presents were no doubt proffered and their acceptance was only formally forbidden in 1785, but it is clear that one claimed in 1783, as Bara Thakoor, though "the gentlemen were ready to hear claims, and Lakan Manikya did appear to support the rights of his son, though he never mentioned his brother the Bara Thakoor, Rajdhar ascended the throne in 1785, and reigned for eighteen years. He had never been Bara Thakoor.

In 1804 he died, and then commenced a long course of litigation. In 1833 this litigation was closed by the discovery that the courts had no jurisdiction to determine the successor to an independent Raj. For eighty years parties had been fighting, and now there was nothing left to fight about Jarndyce versus Jarndyce was repeated in the law courts, as a frightful loss to everyone except the lawyers.

The facts about this litigation will be reserved for another occasion.

I will express no opinion about the rights of the case, though two Calcutta journals have been for months acting as partizans.—"Englishman."

THE following is a translation of a passage which appeared in a native newspaper of the 13th December, 1900, published in the Bombay Presidency:—"European Judicial officers also frequently decided cases according to their own individual caprice, rather than according to the law of the land. Thus, a District Judge in the North-Western Provinces sentenced an accused to death for his absence from court at the time of his trial. In another case three accused persons were placed before the District Judge of Shahjahanpur for trial on a charge of robbery. The Judge remarked that he was ill and that he did not want to be bothered by having to consult the Penal Code before awarding sentences in the case. So he sentenced one of the accused to transportation and the other two to death. The Public Prosecutor himself was staggered at these sentences and requested the judge to reconsider his decision, but to no purpose. The District Judge, however, was severely reprimanded by one of the Judges of the Allahabad High Court before whom the case went on appeal. It is surprising that in spite of such instances of miscarriage of justice, natives have not yet lost confidence in British justice." When the newspaper was called on for details says the "Pioneer" it denied knowledge of the matter, pleaded it had merely copied from another vernacular print, and published a full apology. Of course, the original statement was a baseless falsehood, but the case is interesting as showing how falsehoods to the detriment of the Government are published without any enquiry or investigation by vernacular journals.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LAND REVENUE DEBATE.

IN our report of the debate on the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, at the Legislative Council meeting at Mahableshwar pressure on our space necessitated a summary only of the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon Mr. Chhatre, and the Chief of Ichalkaranji being given. We now give their remarks in full:—

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said: Your Excellency,—It is unfortunate that this measure involving very important principles should have been brought before the Council without the public being given sufficient time to consider and discuss its merits and disadvantages, and to express their views thereon. It was only about eleven or twelve days ago that the bill was placed before the public for the first time.

It is also to be regretted that Government found it necessary to convene a meeting at this place for the consideration of the Bill; it has prevented the attendance of several non-official members who would have been able to give very valuable assistance in our deliberations.

I submit that legislating piecemeal is most undesirable. Such patch work seriously affects the consistency of the measure. The enquiries that have recently taken place, and the experiences of the last two years, have disclosed several defects in the Land Revenue Code, which require to be speedily removed. It would have been very satisfactory if all these matters could have been brought up for discussion at one and the same time.

RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER.

In connection with the merits of the measure, I shall first deal with the proposed alteration in 68. Under the existing law within Section the areas to which the Survey has been made applicable, the only interest that Government is competent to pass is proprietary, subject of course to their right to raise rents at the expiration of every term of thirty years. The interest of the occupant who is put in is of a permanent character and he is able to alienate his right to any person he likes; by the new measure it is proposed to legalise the giving of leases on short terms and also to create permanent tenancies without the power of alienation.

It is stated that in certain localities a practice exists of giving away certain lands on leases for fixed terms; this measure is not limited to lands which are subject to such leases. From what the hon. member has said it appears that it is intended to apply the condition of non-transferability to all lands which have come back into the hands of Government by reason of forfeitures in consequence of the non-payment of Government dues.

The reason for the proposed alteration is stated to be that the power of alienation gives credit to the occupants that this credit induces him to incur debts, and the debts ultimately lead to his ruin, and that if his credit could be contracted by depriving him of proprietary interest he would be prevented from incurring large debts and would thus be saved from ruin.

I am strongly against the proposed alteration. I concede that prima facie Government should have a right to put in any conditions they like on land owned by them; the question, however, is whether the alteration is in consonance with sound policy, and whether the new measure if it became law would improve the condition of the agriculturist or whether it would plunge him deeper into distress.

THE NEED FOR CREDIT

Whether the creation of occupancy rights without the powers of alienation would be beneficial or detrimental to the agriculturists would depend upon the question whether it is desirable in the agriculturist's interest that he should enjoy credit or that it should be impaired. It is the opinion of many experienced persons, that Indian agriculturists would be unable to carry on their operations without borrowing. The lands do not always yield crops at an uniform rate. Sometimes there may be a 15 annas crop, sometimes there may be 8 or 10 annas crop, and sometimes it may be only 3 or 4 annas. It occasionally happens that the agriculturist has not enough left to him for the maintenance. He is then forced to borrow to save himself and his family from starvation. Occasionally he may find his crops insufficient or not in a saleable condition or an unfavorable market for their sale. At the time when his instalments of Government Revenue become due, and a recourse to loans become necessary for paying Government he may occasionally lose cattle in ordinary course or in an epidemic, and he would be unable to replace his agricultural stock without borrowing; he may think of sinking a well or other wise improving his property, and would be under a necessity of borrowing. If his credit is taken away he would be unable to carry on his business, and would fast run into extreme distress.

It is, however, said that he can borrow on the security of his crops, but crops can never be regarded as good security; there is so much uncertainty about them. Then there is the danger of their removal before the creditor obtains any judicial process for their detention. Then there is danger of the agriculturist and his family being deprived of means of maintenance if the crops are taken possession of by the creditor. In any case it is a most uncertain security, which is liable to be very easily exhausted.

LOANS FROM GOVERNMENT.

When the agriculturist is thus disabled from obtaining loans from *sowcars* for necessary purposes is it possible to substitute any other agency for giving loans to him? It is impossible to expect Government to come forward with help on every occasion of the agriculturist's difficulty. The transactions would be too expensive for a Government to supervise efficiently. They would not have the same facilities of information as a private money lender, and there would be much risk of leakage in the passage of money from Government to the agriculturist, and from agriculturist to Government. Again the security is being taken away, and ordinarily Government would not see fit to make loans to persons offering no security, when *sowcars* feel themselves unable to do so. Then it may be said that agricultural banks may be established when may supply cultivators with money in times of need. But these banks would act on business principles; and no such banks are likely to give loans to pauper agriculturists who have no property out of which their advances could be recovered.

The result, therefore, of imposing the condition of non-transferability would be to reduce the agriculturist to a condition of helplessness in which case he would be disabled from maintaining himself in his family, from carrying on his operations paying the dues of Government.

Then it is also to be considered that so long even as the agriculturist would be able to borrow, the curtailment of his credit would work very detrimentally to him inasmuch as he would have to pay much higher interest than if the credit was maintained. The rate of interest which a *sowcar* charges is ordinarily in proportion to his risk. If the agriculturist has lands to give in security, if they be sufficient security, and if he gives them as security, the rate would be moderate; it would be higher if he be in possession of immoveable property which could not easily be disposed of, or concealed or carried away; it would be highest when the agriculturist has no such property, and the *sowcar* finds that the conditions are such that it would be very doubtful whether he would be able to get back his advance or not. Thus for a doubtful future benefit he has to bear losses from the very commencement.

ARE THE PEOPLE IMPROVIDENT?

It is said, however, that large credit leads the agriculturist into improvidence on this point. I can speak of Gujarat alone, as I have not sufficient knowledge about the other parts of the Presidency. In considering the question of improvidence among the Gujerat agriculturists the non-aboriginal classes and the aboriginal classes ought to be dealt with separately. In connection with the non-aboriginal agriculturists who comprise among them such classes as the patidars, tae kunbis, tae bohras, the bhathelas, talada kolis, &c., I think it would be wrong to impute to them extravagance and improvidence. They are not superhuman, and here and there instances may be found of persons spending beyond their means; but such cases are exceptions, on the whole their living is most frugal. Their indebtedness or the main part of it on the whole has not arisen from improvident expenses but is owing to the deterioration of the soil—a succession of bad seasons, the pressure of Government assessment, their inability to replace their agricultural stock, and like causes. The checking of improvidence is assigned as the reason for curtailing the agriculturists' rights, and, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain as a fact whether these people have really abused their credit. Improvidence on their part ought not to be taken for granted. An enquiry such as my friend, the honourable Mr. Gokhale, suggests for ascertaining whether the indebtedness and poverty of these people have on the whole arisen from improvidence is needed before restrictions which are in several respects admittedly harmful are imposed.

THE PRESSURE OF ASSESSMENT,

The hon. mover of the Bill has tried to argue that the pressure of Government dues cannot be the cause of the ryots' distress and indebtedness; and he tries to establish his position by the ratios between the assessments and the selling prices of land in the different districts. This, however, is not at all a strong argument to show a moderate incidence of taxation. The ratios are given by districts and not by talukas—prices which once got unnaturally inflated take time to settle to their proper level, and people consider immoveable property the safest investments and, therefore, they are often content with my small returns; but there is another test which to me appears to have a more conclusive character. Some lands were relinquished and considerable lands were suffered to be forfeited for nonpayment of Government dues. Now these lands were either mortgaged to "sowcars" or had remained unencumbered. If the lands were mortgaged is it not evidence of high assessments when the "sowcar" is prepared to lose his rights over the lands, rather than maintain them by paying the Government dues for a year or two. If on the other hand the lands had remained unencumbered that disproves the theory of improvidence, and the circumstance that the agriculturist holding unencumbered lands was unable to procure loans for the payment of the Government dues of one or two years, also indicates that the people find the lands too heavily assessed. It ought not, therefore, to be assumed that the pressure of Government dues had nothing to do with the agricultural distress. This is also a matter which requires independent and exhaustive inquiry.

I next submit that this is certainly not a proper time to impose any restrictive conditions on the ryot's rights. Where the inability of the agriculturist to pay the Government dues has arisen from his efforts to maintain himself, his family dependents, and his cattle during times of difficulty, where his inability was not owing to improvidence, but arose from causes over which he had no control and in consequence of his attempts to meet legitimate needs, the right policy would be to help him by remissions in tagavi to rise and make himself reliant and not to reduce him to the position of a mere serf. It is said that careful lists have been prepared of people who should get remissions and suspensions, and who are expected to meet the Government demands immediately on the pain of forfeiting their lands: but these at the best are an expression of the views of the village talati; the number of cases were too many for individual investigation by superior officers. It was no portion of the talati's duty to inquire whether the inability of the agriculturist to meet the government demand arose from improvidence. It is not reasonable to assume that in a majority of cases the persons interested in the lands were acting contumaciously and ran the risk of losing their property even though they had the means of meeting the Government demands. I submit Government would not be justified in depriving a large number of industrious agriculturists of their rights on the mere strength of the reports of the talatis.

THE ABORIGINAL CLASSES.

In connection with the aboriginal classes such as the bhils, naikdas, and dublas, there is no denial that they are improvident. They are unskilled and exceedingly indolent. Even in ordinary years, they have to bear privations for some months. Their normal condition is of distress, their improvidence is the result of their distress. If their distress is alleviated that may make them more provident. If these people are to be saved it would be by gradually instilling in them a desire of acquiring and retaining property. If a few of these people are on the verge of reclamation and have been able to acquire and retain property, but had no means to cope with the famine, and therefore, had their lands forfeited, it would be merely precipitating their downward march than assisting them in their rise to deprive them of their proprietary rights. The remedies which these classes require for their reclamation lie in a direction quite the opposite of that which Government propose to pave by the present Bill.

THE EXPANSION OF CITIES.

I have also a few words to say with reference to the proposed amendment of Section 48. Several towns and cities have largely expanded in population during recent years; there is no increase in habitable area and the consequence is that there is congestion and the over crowding renders them unhealthy. The interest of public health requires that the population should spread out and relieve these places of their congestion; but under the law and the rules that now exist, the fines and the annual assessment are so heavy as to amount to almost a practical prohibition against the expansion of the inhabitable area. The interest of public health requires that there should be such modification in the law and rules as to give encouragement to the people to build outside the crowded habitable site. The amendment that is proposed does not go in that direction, but empowers the collectors to revise the assessment. Who would build and spend his money when he finds that Government have the power to raise the assessment to any indefinite amount. This provision adds to the measures which discourage people from utilising agricultural lands for building purposes. I think when a man has spent money and erected a building there should be no power to revise the assessment. It should be fixed once for all and not left in uncertainty. Again it does not appear whether it is intended that the power to revise the assessment that is conferred by the new measure should not act retrospectively. The language that is made use of is such as to give the power of revision in respect of lands that have already been appropriated for building purposes as well as in respect of lands which may hereafter be so appropriated. It would be very hard if people after spending large sums on buildings on the faith that the assessment would remain uniform, find that it is liable to be increased indefinitely. For these reasons I disapprove of the principles of the Bill, and am opposed to its being read.

THE HON. MR. CHHATRE.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre said:—May it please your Excellency,—The present form of the *Bill is* disappointing. It is disappointing because it is not a complete Bill containing all the amendments that are necessary to be made in the Code. When the amendment of the Land Revenue Code was announced by Government, the public thought that the Amendment Bill would be presented to the Council in a comprehensive form, but the present Bill has disappointed them. It is not a desirable thing that the amendment should be made piecemeal from time to time. It would be an unnecessary trouble to the Council. In the Government Resolutions and the opinions of Legal Remembrancer on the several provisions of the Code, recommendations have been made for amending it in various places. There are other provisions in the Code which badly require an amendment. In some places the language is vague and the meaning indefinite. In some places the language is rigid. The inamdars have to complain against certain provisions that are worked harshly against them. Their grievances deserve consideration. Therefore, I say, that instead of undertaking an amendment of a few sections only, the amendment of the whole Code should be undertaken at the Council.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRINCIPAL.

I have also to say that the present Bill is disappointing inasmuch as an extraordinary principle underlies this Bill. A restraint upon the right of an agriculturist to alienate is known to the land revenue tenure of India, either before or after the British rule. No authority for it can be found in the history of the land revenue of India. The right of alienation is the natural right of the people exercised and enjoyed by them from times immemorial. To disturb that right is not at all desirable. As a justification for introducing the principle in the present Bill, it is said, the object is to save the agriculturists from indebtedness. In the first place it is necessary to make an inquiry into the causes that have tended to their insolvency. It cannot be assumed without good authority that if a restriction be placed upon the power of transfer, that would be likely to save the ryots from indebtedness. Even in that case it will become a question for serious consideration if the immemorial right can be disturbed. Thus the Bill is bad in several respects, and I submit it should not be read.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji said:—Your Excellency,—In the Council meeting in February last, Government were pleased to announce in reply to a question put by me that the amendment of the Land Revenue Code would shortly be taken in hand. My object in asking the question was to enquire when the grievances of the inamdars would be considered by the Legislature, and the answer of Government was interpreted by a large body of inamdars, as holding out the hope of an early amendment of the existing law on the subject of the collection of their revenue. To these, gentlemen, the Bill is wholly dissapointing but I earnestly urge it on the attention of Government that the question of the grievances of the inamdars must not be shelved by the Legislature much longer. This class has during the last four years been hit as hard as almost any other class of the Presidency, and Government will place the inamdars under great obligations by undertaking an early amendment of the present cumbrous and unsatisfactory provisions for the realization of their dues.

THE RAISING OF RENTS

With regard to the Bill I have not much to say. The Bill is a small and simple measure though it involves principles of great importance. It is for the first time that these new principles are being introduced into the Bombay Land Revenue Code. One of these is the giving of lands on such conditions and for such period as the collector may subject to the orders of Government prescribe, instead of giving them at fixed survey rates for thirty years. As long as the system of giving lands on short leases is not worked in such a way as to make the condition of these agriculturists worse by making the rent higher than the survey rates there, would be no ground for complaint. I hope the Select Committee will prescribe some limit beyond which the rent could not be increased

RESTRICTION OF ALIENATION.

The second important change proposed is to make the "khatas" inalienable without the sanction of the collector. This is a change the principle of which I approve, but at the same time I must observe that by itself it cannot materially improve the condition of the ryot. Unless the condition of the ryot is morally and materially improved by measures of wider utility and of broad statesmanship, the nontransferability of the holding alone would not be of great use. At best it may only serve as a palliative. If the credit of the agriculturists is curtailed Government must make provisions by the establishment of agricultural banks, or by a more liberal advance of tagavi as loans to meet the necessary wants of agriculturists such as the marriage of his children for which he incurs debts from a sowcar at any cost. Whatever may be thought about this necessity by others to him, it is a real one, and means must be found tom eet it.

In this connection I am glad to find the Hon. member in charge has assured us that Governmeat are thinking of making more liberal advances to such agriculturists.

THE DIVISION OF LAND.

I have to urge one more point for the consideration of this Council, and I hope the Select Committee will give their best thought to it. I think the condition of the agriculturists will not be permanently improved so long as his land is divisible. The question of transferability, will not do much unless side by side with this restriction on alienation, the Legislature made provision for the prevention of partition of landed property. Owing to law of partition land in course of time is subdivided in such small portions that it ceases to be profitable to cultivate them separately. Even the larger estates in course of time are shattered to pieces by the law of partition. Government have accepted the principle of preventing partition in the case of Saramjams and some service lands. The necessity for this is much greater in the case of small holdings which are ordinarily sufficient to maintain only one family. Under the present law of partition all brothers depend upon this small holding for their subsistence, and as long as they can be sure of getting a share, however small in their ancestral property there is no stimulus for them to seek other parts for their livelihood. The share which a brother gets is of course insufficient for his maintenance, and so he has recourse to the 'sowcar' and thus the holding is burdened to the hilt. If it were once for all declared that the younger brothers are not entitled to a share in the ancestral property, they would shift for themselves, and the holding could be left intact. In this way a self reliant class of peasants would be created which would be a strength to the sorrey. Before concluding, I respectfully repeat my request to this Council to see their way to remedy the evils and defects of law with which the large class of landholders in the Deccan is beset.

THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The question of the boundaries of the new frontier province is on the eve of settlement so far as the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are concerned. The original line of the Indus, as advocated in Lord Lytton's time, has had to be departed from in several instances. On the south the Dera Ghazi Khan District will not be interfered with. It will remain under the charge of the Punjab Government, forming one of the districts of the new division, of which Mooltan will be the headquarters. On the north an extension east of the Indus is likely to be made. This is desirable for two reasons! first, in order that the Black Mountain border may come under control, and secondly, that the frontier province may be given a hill station. The Abbottabad and Manshara tahsils are certain to be absorbed: the point still to be settled is whether Haripur should likewise go. It will probably be found that this addition will also have to be made. The Khagan Valley will remain to the Punjab. There is no political necessity to annex it to the new province, as the Government of India have practically no relations with the tribesmen of the Indus Valley between Palosi and Chilas. Of late years these tribes have given no trouble, and they were scarcely affected by the wave of fanaticism which swept along the border in 1897. Chilas has a small garrison of Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, and it naturally falls under the control of the Political Agent at Gilgit. It is too remote to be controlled by the head of the new province. One of the most interesting details yet to be worked out will be the grouping of the tribes beyond the administrative border so as to form separate charges, each under a selected officer on the staff of the new province. There will at least be half-a-dozen of these, varying greatly in importance. Political considerations will largely govern the determination of the limits of these charges, but geographical and ethnographical considerations will also be taken into account. Thus, the officer placed in charge of the Khyber District cannot be expected to attend to affairs relating to more tribes than those directly interested in the Pass including the Mohmands possibly. The Waziristan frontier must be a distinct charge, for the work will be heavy in any case. The officer stationed at Kohat will have Jowakis and Orakzais under his care: he may have likewise to look after the clans in and about Kurram. There are the Black Mountain and Buner borders to be dealt with, not to mention small sections of territory where minor tribes are found. The present Political Agency of Dir, Swat and Chitral, not to be interfered with: its limits are already clearly enough defined. As the scheme of administration assumes shape, this question of grouping can be readily settled. The tribesmen themselves, it is said, know little and care less about the proposed changes, so there is not likely to be any trouble in dealing with them, i. e., more than already exists. In time they may learn to appreciate the advantages of dealing with officers thoroughly acquainted with tribal politics.—Pioneer.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE "Insurance Observer" writes:—Bombay seems destined to become the home of more than one important life assurance company. Already it is apparent that there is room for two, and in the course of time the capital city of our great Presidency will probably win much fame as an insurance centre. It is evident at any rate, that the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was making rapid headway last year, notwithstanding pestilence and famine were both abroad, and working conditions were just as adverse as they well could be. During the year ending February 28th last no fewer than 1,074 life proposals were made to the directors for sums amounting to Rs. 21,82,000. Of these, 632 had resulted in policies when the books were closed, the total sum assured being Rs. 11,25,750, with annual premiums of Rs. 50,375, while a sum of Rs. 542 was also received by single payments. For a life office which only held its fourth annual general meeting on May 1st last, such result are unquestionably good, and should encourage the management to still greater efforts. . . . The life assurance accumulations in a single year is a very praiseworthy achievement, and implies unusually sound administration. In one important matter the Empire of India appears to have been both fortunate as well as ably managed. Claims arising from the death of seven persons were received for an aggregate amount of Rs. 38,500 but of this considerable sum no less than Rs. 45,000 have been re-assured, the net claims being thus reduced to Rs. 13,500 only. The fidelity guarantee branch also seems to be making good headway. Bonds aggregating Rs. 477,550 were issued at premiums amounting to Rs. 4,752, while the total premiums yielded Rs. 6,724, and "interest" Rs. 1,900, the final result being an increase in the guarantee fund from Rs. 2,943 to Rs. 10,385. Well done, Empire of India!

LONDON'S VICE: PROPOSAL BY SIR E. CLARKE.

"THE shameless exhibition of immorality nightly to be seen in London," declared Sir E. Clarke, K. C., "would not be seen in any Continental city, not even in Paris; and it is high time something was done to cleanse the streets of our Empire City, and make it a purer place to live in." Sir Edward spoke at a meeting at the Westminster Town Hall held under the auspices of the Council for Promoting Public Morality, the Bishop of London presiding. He advocated the introduction of a Bill, or at least the amendment of an existing Act, to "give the police power to summon a woman without information having been previously laid, in the same way that a man could be summoned, so that she should be called upon to prove to the magistrate precisely in what way she earned her living."

Mr. Asquith, K.C., M.P., also appealed for a larger measure of support for the society, and said it was the first serious attempt to organise the sense of social self-respect.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE CAREER OF GEORGE CONQUEST.

BY the death of George Conquest, London (writes one who knew him) loses one of its most unique actors and playwrights. Born in 1837 at the Garrick Theatre, Whitechapel, where his father was both actor and manager, he was cradled, as it were, on the stage. His mother played Columbine at Covent Garden Theatre, and also taught dancing, among her pupils being Kate Vaughan. Early in life he displayed a taste for gymnastics. At the age of twenty he made his first appearance at the Grecian Theatre, under his father's management. Later on he took command and played in both Shakespeare and the more popular melodrama of the day. He collaborated with Mr. Spry for a number of years in pantomime, and also with Paul Merritt, and later on with Henry Pettitt in melodrama. His own particular line was the demon in pantomime. In the seventies it was no uncommon thing to see lines of carriages waiting outside the Grecian Theatre during pantomime time, as the West-End folks came down to see George Conquest in his daring trapeze and trap business, and the Grecian pantomime was considered the pantomime of the year then. He met with several serious accidents both at home and in America, one of which was in his own theatre. Whilst being shot through a "star" trap the man in charge let go the spring too soon; the consequence was George's nose caught the stage boards and felt the mark for ever. Among the many comedians who made their reputation under George Conquest may be mentioned Miss Victor, Herbert Campbell, the late Mr. MacDermott, Harry Nicholls, Arthur Williams, and the late Harry Monkhouse. Nearly twenty years ago the Salvation Army bought the Grecian Theatre of Mr. Conquest, and he transferred his energies to the Surrey Theatre, assisted by his son, who has followed in his father's footsteps.

A notice in the "Times" recalls that Mr. Conquest was at first intended for a violinist, in which capacity he was eventually to have led the old Grecian Theatre orchestra. But he preferred the acrobatic activities of pantomime and would appear, for instance, as an octopus, a crab, a bat, or a porcupine, and he once played a tree which grew and spread its branches in the sight of the audience!

A writer in the "Express" says that Mr. Conquest has probably left a large fortune behind him, being a man of steady and abstemious habits. One of his rules of life was never to taste whisky before nine p.m. After that hour his little office at the Surrey Theatre was so beset with invitatons to drink that it was not unusual for him to be confronted with a long array of full glasses ranged on a shelf over his seat, the emptying of which would be a feat beyond the powers of any ordinary mortal.

A STORY OF THE CENTURY.

HERE is a quotation from an old friend of mine and of yours—a doctor, one of the wisest, most kindly-hearted, and successful of the men who compose his useful profession.

"One thing," he says, "I have been telling my patients for the past forty years, that so far at least as the science of medicine is concerned the human mind is merely a name for a group of brain functions. The food in the blood acts chemically upon certain nerve centres, and this is mysteriously worked up into what we call reason. In other words, the condition of the mind depends upon that of the body.

"For example," continues the doctor, "there are people who are troubled by irritability, great mental depression, sleeplessness, mental hallucination, and those symptoms expressed by the general term 'nervousness,' (and who also fear insanity), who might either avoid such sufferings or be cured in a month, if they but knew that at the bottom of the whole business lie the poisonous products of imperfect digestion. 'Ninety per cent. of all the cases of mental and nervous ailments in persons under fifty are directly due to dyspepsia."

Now we will listen to Mr. George Bath.

"For many years," he says, "my life was marred and spoilt by indigestion. At first only slight, the attacks became more and more severe as the years rolled by, until at last I was a mere physical wreck, a ready prey for every disease. My headwas racked with pain, fierce darting, stabbing, rending pains, that almost drove me frantic. I had no relish for food, and what morsel I did swallow filled my body with wind and caused a most oppressive sense of fulness on the chest.

"What with a distressing sense of sinking in the stomach, and a constant feeling of sickness, through the foul state of my tongue, I felt, as I looked, 'of all men most miserable.'

"This wretched existence—it wasn't life—I dragged on for *twenty years* with just a short respite now and then. Each year the disease tightened its grip, sapping my strength and vitality. Doctors examined me and gave me medicine. They lightened my purse but not my ills. At times I turned quite dizzy and faint, and got so nervous and depressed that I scarcely dared venture out of doors.

"My whole nervous system seemed unstrung; the slightest noise distressed me. Why the ticking of a clock, in *another room*, was sufficient to keep me awake for hours, and a knock at the door would make me jump and tremble all over. "Friends shook their heads as they saw me tottering about more dead than alive, and said "Bath has not long to live, poor fellow" That was six years ago, but I'm alive still and very much alive too. Why, I seem to be getting younger every day, Though I am now seventy years of age, I am so brimful of energy and animal spirits that I feel equal to anything. It was Seigel's Syrup that wrought the change, nothing else, I owe my life to its wonderful power.

"Now, forty clocks ticking wouldn't spoil my sleep and food must be very indigestible indeed to upset me. I would rather lose £50 than be without Seigel's Syrup, for it has made a man of me, and added years of happiness to my life." George Bath, Trefusis Villa, Windmill Road, New Brompton, Kent. April 25th, 1900.

No word of the writer's can add one jot or tittle to Mr. Bath's frank and eloquent statement, the truth of which is vouched for by many independent witnesses, among them being Mr. John Serace, Relieving Officer, Medway Union, Chatham, and Mr. A. Durrant Short Street, Luton Road, Chatham, to both of whom Mr. Bath is personally known.

Now turn back to the quotation from the old doctor, and you will learn what Mr. Bath's disease was. No, never mind, I will set it down here—it was dyspepsia. Oh, if my voice could but reach all the suffering men and women in dear old England, how I would shout to them the old doctors deep saying and the story of Mr. Bath's illness and cure, But, as it is, we must take the chances of their seeing this report in print.

ALMOST every part of British India affected by the last famine has made its report, but from the Native States one hears nothing—certainly not because there is nothing to hear. It was estimated last year that an allotment of 75 lakhs from the Imperial revenues would be necessary to enable loans to be granted to Native States to help them in dealing with famine relief in their own territories; and as we know, this provision was so far exceeded that the loans to Native States actually sanctioned during the year amounted to the enormous total of four crores of rupees. This includes the large loan of two crores to Hyderabad, about a crore advanced to the Berar Administration, 68 lakhs to the Bombay States and 38 lakhs to the Rajputana States. As these allotments were loans pure and simple, which the Native States will, of course, have to repay, there is perhaps no obligation, legal or moral, upon them, any more than upon a borrower in private life, to give an account as to how they have spent the money, nor need it be doubted that they have made the best use of the generous aid thus afforded them. But it is just because they are likely to have expended those four crores of rupees wisely and well that a statement on the subject would be at once interesting and instructive. Famine relief is not an exact science resting on an impregnable axiomatic foundation, but an experimental study, to the advancement of which all expert contributions are welcome. Every famine is followed by the publication of voluminous official literature and usually also by a Special Commission of Inquiry, (as witness the Commission which has only a few weeks back concluded its labours under the presidency of Sir Antony MacDonnell). In the great famine of 1899-1900 the entire expenditure on direct famine relief in the whole of British India was something over six crores, and the subsequent reports explanatory of this expenditure would fill a bookshelf. Is there any reason why the Native States, which have spent four crores of borrowed money on the same object, to say nothing of expenditure met from their own revenues, should not be invited to assist the famine relief counsels of the Imperial Government by describing their experiences—not necessarily with the same literary prolixity but merely with the design to show with what success the various economic problems involved have been tackled and what lessons have been learnt.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Having hurried from Aix-les-Bains to Paris, thence to London, Mr. Pierpont Morgan was early at his office at 22, Old Broadstreet on May 14. He denied himself to all callers except those with immediate business relations with him in his numerous enterprizes. Mr. Morgan, it is said, leased a Western Union cable to New York, and kept it busy all day.

A strike of gravediggers has led to a serious state of things at Naples, where many funerals have been postponed. Others, accompanied by police, have been attacked by the gravediggers.

Madame Laroque, of Edinburgh, was fined £5 and costs at Harwich for illegally importing a toy foxterrier, which she carried in a handbag, from Berlin.

The "Husbands' Protection Society" is booming! Hundreds of applications for membership have been received since the report of the first meeting was published, notwithstanding that there is an entrance fee of a shilling, and an annual subscription of five sh

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE is a remarkable article in the "Militar-Wochenblatt" upon the operations of the British artillery in South Africa. It is from the pen of Herr Gentz, a Prussian officer who was in the Boer service, and the effect of his criticism is mainly to controvert many of the charges of incapacity which have been made against our gunners. He describes the shooting as good, and asserts, what foreigners are beginning to recognise, that such success as the Boers attained was due to the character of the country in which we have been fighting, to the defensive tactics they adopted, and to the excellent use which they made of the ground. One incident is recorded in the flight of Botha's army through the Orange State, when the writer was with the rearguard in an action near Boschrand in May last year. The aim of our gunners was excellent as soon as they found the range, but the firing had no effect owing to the fact that the Boers had shelter in a trench. In Sir Redvers Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith, Herr Gentz states that our field batteries in the Tugela valley and the heavy naval guns on Zwart Kop shelled accurately the Boer rifle pits, which were not then occupied, and no loss of life was caused, for the Boers were lying at the time in a sheltered position behind the upper ridge, where no shot in the world could have reached them. Thus it happened that, after a well-directed artillery fire for three days, the Boers had scarcely any losses. As to the Boer guns, they were skilfully posted, and when they were discovered and offered a definite target, our shells fell among the sand-bags. Herr Gentz was at Spion Kop, and was under heavy fire from our artillery, sheltered by a wall which the Boers had built the day before, in expectation of an engagement. Shot followed shot for more than an hour, and he says that the Boers would have suffered heavily if our shells had exploded properly. Instead, however, of bursting and throwing splinters and shrapnel behind the cover, many of them did not explode, and those which did were ineffective; for, with the exception of one man killed and two slightly wounded, there were no casualties on the Boer side from artillery fire, and of the many shrapnel cases that Herr Gentz found not one had burst properly, This is a statement that merits inquiry.

The editor of Army Orders, if there be such a functionary at the War Office, appears to possess a sense of humour. Otherwise he would scarcely have bracketed as new King's Regulation an order as to "Surrenders in the Field" and a direction as to "The Length of Horses' Tails." The first Order for May is that for the reorganisation of the Yeomanry, with the Secretary of State for War's instructions thereon, which appeared specially early in April; and the Order which follows as to surrenders in the field, laying down that any one hoisting the white flag shall be tried by court-martial, has also been specially published. But the law of horses tails is a novelty. It is a good law, however, which provides that such tails shall not be less than twenty-one inches in length, and general officers at their inspections are to see that the instructions are adhered to. The resurrection of the reduced units of the Royal Artillery is one of those happy ideas which cost nothing but are worth a great deal. In order to perpetuate the memory of distinguished services rendered by certain units of the Royal Regiment which have been at various times reduced, the King has directed that the batteries and companies named in the list appended to the Order shall be considered as reformed from the reduced units as stated in each case, and shall adopt and carry on their traditions. The appearance of these Regulations is an acceptable sign of the coming of the end. The country will welcome with gratitude and pleasure their general application. No regulations, however excellent in themselves, are of any good unless they are observed, and they cannot be observed unless they are understood.

Colonel MacLeod deprecates the idea of our spending large sums in order to satisfy what he describes as the craze for long ranges for rifle practice. In Colonel MacLeod's opinion practical marksmanship is not improved through the agency of such ranges. There is undoubtedly much common sense in Colonel MacLeod's ideas. It is all well and good that specially fine shots should train themselves at the longest distances, but it would be better for the army as a whole we are disposed to think, if the general course of musketry training could be made more practical. Only recently a well-known musketry officer, writing from South Africa in a letter to a friend, expressed the opinion that the Boers were wonderful shots. He went on to say:—"The more I see of their performances with the rifle the more convinced I am that we are much behind the age in practical musketry training, and that great changes will have to be introduced. There is no denying that too much attention is paid in our Service to long ranges.

The French Navy League does not appear to have caught on in France in the same way that the similar body has in Germany, so at least we may judge from the account of an interview accorded by its secretary to the represen tative of the Paris "France Militaire." In reply to a query as to the prosperity of the institution, its secretary remarked that, unfortunately, its members at present were not sufficiently numerous to allow of its doing much useful work. The superior prosperity of the German Navy League is ascribed by him to the fact that in Germany the navy is loved and the whole country is passionately interested in it. In this matter the Germans have yielded, he continued, to the influence of their Emperor, and from the day when the latter proclaimed "Our future is on the sea." "have spared no effort to render their county a greattr naval Power. But the progress which has been effected in this direction—the possession by the German Navy at the present moment of seventeen battleships, a number which will be increased during the next five years to thirty eight—could not have been achieved by the mere expression of an Imperial desire by the Sovereign. The Emperor fully realised that more than this was necessary, and consequently he set to work to engender and develop in his people a desire for maritime aggrandisement. As a means to this end the Navy League was formed, was officially and both privately and publicly encouraged in every way, and with such success that, while the French League has at the present time a membership of 3,800 only, the German League can count 570,000.

The new French submarine boats, which are to displace about seventy tons, will mark the introduction of a fresh type. The Gymnote, now recognised to be too small, was followed by the Zede, which some thought too large, and the Morse was constructed as an intermediate type, while the Korrigan is a little larger. All these boats are built for coast-defence purposes, and the opinion of French naval officers appears to favour these rather than the submersibles of the Narval class. Difficulties have been found in providing for the rapid plunging of large submersibles and the matter is still under consideration. There is some dissatisfaction at the multiplication of types, and particularly at the fact that twenty boats of an untried class are to be laid down. It is stated, however, that the French Admiralty is satisfied as to the qualities embodied in the plans for the new boats. A new arrangement is that lieutenants or sub-lieutenants shall be appointed to submarine boats three months before they take up their duties, in order that they may undergo some special training, and the duration of the command will be eighteen months from the date of the first plunge of their boats. Those officers will be selected who have displayed special aptitude for submarine navigation, but it is pointed out that officers at Brest and Lorient, where these boats are not built, will be at a disadvantage.

According to the correspondent of the Yacht at Toulon, M. Camille Pelletan, a well-known Deputy, who has been a Budget reporter, has been investigating the submarine boats there. He made a cruise in the Gustave Zede, and afterwards in the Goubet 11. He has declared himself in favour of boats of small dimensions capable of being carried on board battleships in place of steam torpedo boats, and he criticises the order given for the construction of twenty boats of 70 tons and of a new type. The correspondent says there is a consensus of opinion in regard to the advantage of embarking submarine vedettes in battleships, but that the type has not yet been established. Inquiries are now being made as to the qualites necessary, and it is certain that the battleships of the new programme will be supplied with boats of the suggested type, In relation to larger boats, the correspondent remarks that it is now proved that the "Zede" and "Morse" are satisfactry. Little is officially known as to the "Goubet,' but a committee has been appointed to experiment with the boat.

Rear-Admiral Krieger has been appointed to the command of the Russian Division in the Mediterranean, in succession to Rear-Admiral Birileff, who returns to Russia. The following are recent promotions in the Russian Navy:—Rear-Admiral Lomen to the rank of vice-admiral, and Captains Domojiroff, Loschinsky, and Abaza to that of rear admiral.

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR.

Highly concentrated, perfect in solubility, hence the most nourishing and easily digested.

van Houten's Cocoa

is a perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining. It is easy to make, and cheaper in use than any other.

Best & goes farthest.

LIPTON
LIMITED.
LIPTONS TEAS
obtained the
GOLD MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION,
While the
GRAND PRIX
was awarded to
LIPTONS COFFEES
and
LIPTONS JAMS, MARMALADE & TART FRUITS
received the
GOLD MEDAL.

Agent: D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?
Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.
If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color it had when you were young.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ltd.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—"MALTINE"
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
In ordering please mention The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co. Ld. 24 & 25, HART ST. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Stephens' Inks

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

PERFECTION IN CIGARETTES.

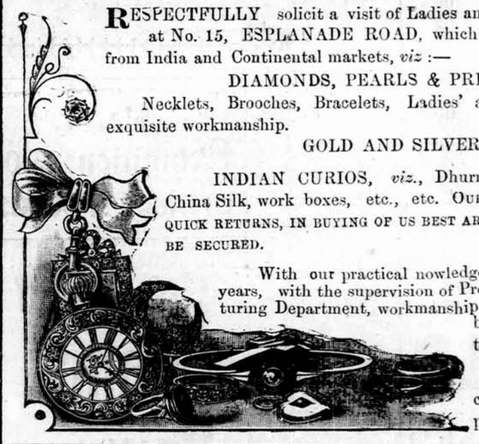
Our New Specialities, never imported in India before.
NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
To meet fully and satisfactorily the Great Demand for our High Class Egyptian Cigarettes in Regimental Messes and Clubs in India, we have imported two New Specialities of our own manufacture *viz.*,

OUR NEW REGISTERED LABEL. (TRADE MARK.)
Rs. 4-8. per 100.
ONLY FOR THESE TWO KINDS OF OUR CIGARETTES.
Rs. 4. per 100.

"Crown Prince" and "Admiral," both in boxes of hundred, which surpass in quality and excellence any other of the kind. They have passed through legions of trials, and have been unanimously announced as the best. They are made of selected and pure tobacco leaves, and are highly recommended for use in Regimental Messes and Clubs, who would undoubtedly do well in introducing their use.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
PIONERS OF GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

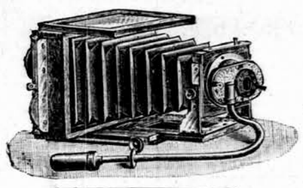
MESSRS. AMULACK BROTHERS.



RESPECTFULLY solicit a visit of Ladies and Gentlemen to their Show Room, at No. 15, ESPLANADE ROAD, which is furnished with the latest Stock from India and Continental markets, *viz* :—
DIAMONDS, PEARLS & PRECIOUS STONES.
Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' Gem Rings, &c., of exquisite workmanship.
GOLD AND SILVER WARES.
INDIAN CURIOS, *viz.*, Dhurries, Foolkaries, Embroidery work, China Silk, work boxes, etc., etc. OUR SYSTEM BEING SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS, IN BUYING OF US BEST ARTICLES OF THE LOWEST RATES CAN BE SECURED.
With our practical nowledge in our profession for the last 30' years, with the supervision of Professional Experts in the Manufacturing Department, workmanship of the most exquisite nature can be supplied to the entire satisfaction of our Customers.
N.B.—All orders will be executed with the utmost care and promp attention.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c., &c.

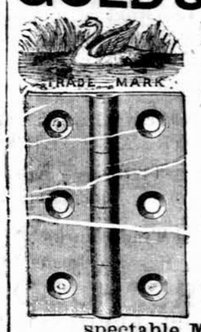


EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR.

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA** Trade W Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late Lord CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.,

NOTICES.

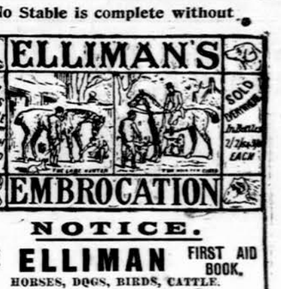
GOLD & CO.'S


BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

BALMORE WHISKY
BALMORE! BALMORE! BALMORE!
THE WHISKY OF THE DAY
MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, KT., M. D. D. PH., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great minent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding he magnificent quality of the Balmore.
TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.
Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.
Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morenas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.
For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street Bombay.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS
EPPS'S COCOA
Mad from finest selected Cocoa with natural flavour intact.
DISTINGUISHED EVERYWHERE FOR ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY,
DELICACY OF FLAVOUR AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES.
OUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

No Stable is complete without
ELLIMAN'S


NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK, HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.
170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. 'Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4/-
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets
NO need to send out your Harness, Boots, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No holes required to be punched simply drive Rivet

as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Indi
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/- post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 18, Wood Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHYA & Co
Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information o the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription £2. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, £2. 15 per year including postage.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN DAIRY BUTTER.

THIS butter is prepared under Control of the Hungarian Government authorities by the Royal Hungarian Dairy Company, Budapest.

UNDENIABLE GUARANTEE FOR ABSOLUTE PURITY.

This butter is equal to fresh country butter at home.

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

Note our protected Trade Marks.
Apply for Sample tins and terms to

MESSRS. HUGO SCHWER & CO.,
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

MODERN SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES HAVE DECLARED

"ARDATH"

THE HEALTHIEST TOBACCO.

"ANALYTICAL and TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 41, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
I have made a full and careful analysis of the 'ARDATH' SMOKING MIXTURE, and find the same to be absolutely pure and free from all added scented matter.
(Signed) WALLACE C. NICKELLS, F.C.S.

Registered No. 188,999.

Dr. J. A. AUSTIN, West Norwood, S.E.: "After a long and fruitless quest for an ideal smoking mixture, I have at last alighted on the famous 'ARDATH,' which is perfectly free from the crudeness and asperities of inferior tobaccos, so injurious to the heart and nerves, and renders smoking a harmless luxury."

In Three Strengths—MILD, MEDIUM, & FULL.

PRICE per ½-lb. tin, 2Rs. 8As.; per ¼ lb. tin, 1R. 6As.
(Packed in air-tight tins, with patent tear-off cover.)

Sole Agent for Assam: THE ASSAM BANK & COMMERCIAL CO. LTD., DIBRUGARH.
" " Bombay: ARMY & NAVY STORES.
" " Burma: MESSRS. WATSON & SON, RANGOON.
Sole Manufacturers: La Casa de la Habana & "Ardath" Factory, 62, Leadenhall St. London, England.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

EVERY GOOD NURSE USES AND RECOMMENDS THEM.

UNSURPASSED UNEQUALLED AND MOST VALUABLE FOR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT AND BILLIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, specific for cholera and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere

at Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT. Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

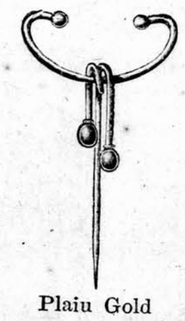
Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LATEST NOVELTY

THE "MAYFAIR" SCARF PIN

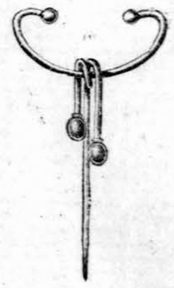
NEAT, TASTY, AND EFFECTIVE.


Plain Gold Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Rs. 17.

Most simple arrangement for instantly fixing a scarf. No tying of knot necessary. Keeps tie firmly round neck. No tie-clip needed. Very graceful in wear.

Plain Gold Rs. 15.


Pearl Set Rs. 25.

Plain Gold Rs. 15.

Plain Gold Rs. 19.

Pearl Set Rs. 20.

Pearl Set Rs. 23.

Gem Set From Rs. 30.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix for Toilet Soap

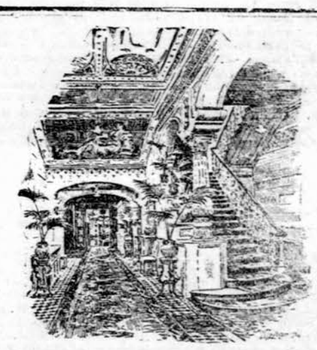
The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris,

The Highest Award obtainable for anything

is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.


LONDON. Prince of Wales Hotel, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams "Suasively London" Term from 9/6 per day.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LP HART ST LONDON

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

ASK FOR IT. WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c.
Obtainable from BENSON & Co., Bom ay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

T. S. BENNETT & CO., OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Medows Street, Bombay.

Preserve Your Sight

By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.